ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
powder never varies. A marvel of
th and wholesomeness. More economical
ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in
the multitude of low test, short weight
alum powders. Sold only in cans.
W. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agts., San Francisco.
FREE
DR. LIEBIG
WONDERFUL
GERMAN
INVIGORATOR
OMEN
E OLDEST, GREATEST and BEST REMEDY
for the cure of Nervous and Physical Debility,
Exhaustion, Seminal Weakness, Impotency,
Failing Memory, Lost Manhood, Loss of Vi-
tality, Premature Old Age, and all Diseases and Disorders
of the Genito-Urinary Organs.
Specially cures Impotency, Nervousness, Seminal Losses, Lack
of Vigor, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, Early Indiscretions, Effects of youthful follies and abuse, or EXCESS
IN MATURITY.
Permanently prevents all unnatural losses. Restores
system, as thousands can attest; who have used it
ely in the past quarter of a century, which is
before the public.
is indeed a wonderful remedy—tones up
ire strengthening the muscles, checking the waste,
orating the whole system, and restoring
ect HEALTH and HAPPINESS.
reason so many cannot get cured of Weak
the above diseases is owing to complication with
STATORRHŒA with Hypersthesia, which requires
special treatment.
LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR NO. 3 is the only
lar special treatment, is the only possible remedy
TATORRHŒA. By MANHOOD is meant
the hand of time moved back from age to youth.
ects of either Invigorator $5. Sent to any address covered securely from
vation.
Liebig & Co. treat successfully by letter every form of SPECIAL, PRIVATE and CHRONIC DISEASE without mercury or an instrument. If vitality is drained from the body, or organs fail to perform their proper functions, it does not follow that baffle ordinary means of cure. Unnatural losses, if allowed to continue, the unnatural loss cannot be stopped. Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Stone in the Bladder, etc., are guaranteed. Diseases of the genito-urinary organs, kidneys, liver and bladder specially treated. CASES OF WOMEN SPEEDILY CURED. Strictly confidential and responsible. Dr. Liebig & Co. Europe are regular college educated physicians, graduates of medicine, and are now in their nineteenth year of special practice in San Francisco. Pimples appear on the face and body, it is an indication of impure blood, and if allowed to remain, is liable to lead to some more serious complication with Sexual Weakness. Consult Dr. Liebig at the LIEBIG DISPENSARY, 1104 Geary street, San Francisco. DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR NO. 3 is the only known remedy for the above named disease, Stricture and Prostatorrhœa.
Electricity. Dr. Liebig's Electric Belts free to patients, who prove the wonderful power of this wonderful curative agent. Consultation, personally or by letter, at the office of the Company, 1104 Geary st., San Francisco, Cal.
LIEBIG DISPENSARY,
1104 Geary st., San Francisco, Cal.
Private Entrance 406 Mason street, four doors from Geary street from Kearney. Main entrance on Geary street.
Dispensary Drug Store

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 28—NO. 8670. PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1888. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BREWING AND BOTTLING.
No. 31 Washington St., Labbe's Block,
HEALTHY BEVERAGE. HOME INDUSTRY.
HENRY WEINHARD'S
Lager Beer Brewery.
The largest and most favorably known in the northwest.
Superior facilities for shipping in Car Lots.
PROMPT ATTENTION. QUICK DELIVERY.
BARTHOLOMEW KOHN. CHARLES KOHN.
KOHN BROS. & CO.,
Wholesale Wine and Whisky Merchants,
No. 44 Front St. Portland, Oregon.
Sole Agents of the Most Celebrated Brand of
PERUVIAN BITTERS. PH. BEST MILWAUKEE BEER.
DELBECK & CO. DELMONICO CHAMPAGNES.
W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO.,
Wine & Spirit Merchants,
Front St., Portland, Or.
AGENTS
CELEBRATED NOBLE BOURBON AND RYE WHISKIES.
JOS. SCHLITZ BREWING CO.
(MILWAUKEE, WIS.)
MOST PILSNER BOTTLED BEER.
KELLY, DUNNE & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PAINTS OILS GLASS VARNISHES
BRUSHES
PAINT & OIL WORKS.
FACTORIES
TWELFTH ST. BET. J. & K.
PORTLAND, OREGON
CHAS. H. DODD & CO.,
Front, First and Vine sts. Portland, Or.,
Importers of HARDWARE IRON, STEEL and FARM MACHINERY.
Sole agents for Oregon and Washington for
DEERE'S NEW DEAL PLOWS,
Double or Triple Furrow. They are so simple, and do so near absolute perfection, that those who have used them or seen them work cannot say enough in their praise.
Also sole agents for Deere's Gang, Sulky and Walking Plows, Buckeye Press, Grain Carts, Disk Harrows, Deere's Harrow-Tooth Harrows; and we keep on hand a full assortment of Seeders, Pistons and Force, Farm and Spring Wagons.
Send for Special Price Lists and Catalogue.
EXIT
Paper Cigarettes.
WILL NEVER BREAK
MAYER, STROUSE & CO., MAKERS
142 BROADWAY, N.Y.
CAP LATHER PAR EXCELSIOR! HOW TO AST!
Last Vinegar and Medicated Soaps. Prepared Mustard, Spices and Medicines. Specialties
MANUFACTURED BY
Gambrinus Beer.
HIGHEST PREMIUM
TRADE MARK
AWARDED TO L. FEURER
GAMBRINUS BREWERY
BEST BEER 1887
PORTLAND MECHANICS FAIR
BEST DRAUGHT
BREWERY
Twenty-Second Street, between B and F.
HOLSTEIN-FRISIANS.
175 Head.
For animals of CHOICE BREEDING, great INDIVIDUAL MERIT and LARGE MILK and BUTTER RECORDS, this herd has few equals.
RELIANCE STOCK FARM
Fairmont, Fillmore county, Minn.
Send for Records and Prices.
(Mention this paper.)
FREE TO ALL
COX'S NEW CATALOGUE OF SEEDS FOR 1888
Our New Catalogue for 1888, mailed free on application, contains description and price of Vegetable, Flower, Grass, Clover, Tree and Field Seeds; Australian Tree and Shrub Seeds; native California Tree and Flower Seeds, Fruit Trees, and many new novelties introduced in Europe and the United States.
THOS. A. COX & CO.,
411, 418, 415 Sansome st., San Francisco
AUTOMATIC ENGINES.
Specially designed for work requiring the most even regulation, such as running electric light plants, flour mills, etc.
Catalogue describing over fourteen sizes sent free on application.
RUSSELL & CO.,
Cor. Front and Morrison Sts., Portland, Or.
E. HUGHES, Manager.
GLUETT'S CROWN COLLARS AND Monarch SHIRTS ARE THE BEST.
The Highway of Nations,
The broad Atlantic, is ever a stormy thoroughfare. Yet blow the winds ever so fiercely, and ride the waves ever so loftily, seamen must man the good ships, tourists will brave the passage, and commercial travelers and buyers must visit the centers of foreign trade and manufacture. That atrocious malady, sea-sickness, together with colicky pains and much inward uneasiness, is often endured when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters would have fortified the voyagers against them. Sea captains, and in fact all old salts and veteran travelers, are acquainted with the protective value of this estimable preventive and remedy, and are rarely unprovided with it. Emigrants to the far West should use it as a safeguard against malaria. Seek the aid of the Bitters for dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, kidney troubles, and all ailments that impair the harmonious and vigorous action of the vital powers.
FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE
Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.
JOHN BARRETT
Importer and Dealer in
Plumbers', Gas & Steam-Fitters' Supplies.
Gas Fixtures, Mantels, Grates and Tiles, Rubber Hose, Rubber Packing, Flax and Asbestos Packing; Globe, Angle and Gate Valves; Iron Pipe and Fittings, all sizes, from one-eighth to eight inches diameter.
Sole Agent for Nathan & Dreyfus "RANDY" SIGHT-FEED LUBRICATOR, the GRESHAM INJECTOR, HOOKER'S WORTHINGTON, DUPLEX and DOWN PATENT STEAM PUMPS.
43 First and 28 Ash Sts.
6fm 2aw
NO MORE TOOTHACHE!
SCHWARTZ'S DENTIFIX
Stops Toothache Instantly!
Does not injure the mouth or rot the teeth, and contains no poison.
For sale at Fin dler's drug store, First and Ash sts; Cash's Drug Store, Chehalis; Goddard & Robertson's Drug Store, Centralia; Postoffice, where also sufferers from toothache will find the remedy FREE. 2 feb
MATZOS! MATZOS!
OREGON STEAM BAKERY.
THEO. H. LIEBE & CO.
The MATZOS department is conducted under the supervision of J. L. FRIEDMAN.
Orders promptly attended to, and in passing the unleavened.
Office at WEINHARD'S.
S. GOLDSMITH, New York. SOL. OPPENHEIMER, BERTHOLD GOLDSMITH, Portland
GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG
Importers and Dealers in
METALS, Plain, Stamped, Japanned Tinware, Tinners' & Plumbers' Stock and Tools; House-Furnishing Hardware, Granite Ironware, Lead and Iron Pipe, Pumps, etc.
84 and 86 Front st.
Depot of Northwestern Foundry.
You have
no appetite, indigestion, flatulence, sick headache, "all run down," losing flesh, you will find
the remedy you need. They tone up the weak stomach and build up the flagging energies. Sufferers from mental or physical overwork will find relief from them. Nicely sugar coated.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest are speedily and permanently cured by the use of
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
which does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint. CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials. The genuine is signed "I. Butts" on the wrapper.
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprs., Boston, Mass. Sold by dealers generally.
"Pet" Cigarettes
ARE THE BEST.
CIGARETTE SMOKERS WHO ARE WILLING to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes will find the
"Pet" Cigarettes
Superior to all others. They are made from the very highest cost Gold leaf grown in Virginia, and are unequaled for their delicate aroma and rare fragrance, and are absolutely
WITHOUT DRUGS OR ADULTERATION
ALLEN & GINTER, Manufacturers.
Richmond, Va.

THE PENSION BILL.

Another Lively Political Debate in the Senate.

A FRANK SPEECH BY MR. VEST.

He Taunts Republican Advocates of the Measure with Making Bids for the Presidential Nomination—Congressional Notes.

SENATE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Sherman, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill to amend acts relating to Chinese immigration, and said he would, as soon as practicable, ask the senate to take action on it; calendar.

Call offered a resolution (which was laid over) instructing the committee on public affairs to report a bill declaring that all patents for public lands issued by the secretary of the interior without authority of law be absolutely void, and requiring the attorney general to bring suits to vacate and set them aside.

The bill providing for a national art commission, to pass upon works of art to be purchased by the government, was taken up and passed.

The bill for compulsory education of Indian children, was then taken up, and after considerable debate was passed.

Sherman, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a resolution as an amendment to one offered by Stewart, requesting the president (in view of the difficulties and embarrassments which have attended the immigration of Chinese laborers, under the limitation of treaties with China) to negotiate a treaty with the emperor of China containing a provision that no Chinese laborers shall enter the United States; laid over.

Mitchell offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the committee on public lands to inquire into the propriety and advisability of having seven or eight townships of the public domain, surrounding and including Mount Hood, Oregon, set apart as a national park.

The bill to provide for compulsory education of Indian children, as amended by Vest, was passed. It makes it the duty of the secretary of the interior to establish an industrial boarding school on every Indian reservation upon which there may be located any Indian tribe numbering 500 or more adult Indians. The pupils are to be taught in branches of useful labor, in addition to the usual studies in primary schools. Nothing in the bill is to prevent the education of Indian children in schools outside of the reservation, without the consent of their parents or guardians, and no provisions of the act are to apply to the five civilized tribes, nor to the Osage Indians, of Indian territory.

THE DEPENDENT PENSION BILL.

The senate then resumed consideration of the bill granting pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors.

Wilson of Iowa, moved as an amendment to insert the words "from infirmities of age," so as to pension all ex-soldiers suffering "from infirmities of age or from mental or physical disability."

In the debate which took place Plumb delivered an eloquent eulogy on the Grand Army.

Vest said that he heard a good deal about almshouse and veteran soldiers. In the state of Missouri there were no federal soldiers in the almshouse, and he was proud to say there were no Confederates either. The south to-day was covered with maimed and crippled soldiers, who had been shot and shelled for their honest convictions and they asked no pension, and would not take it. God be blessed, they were not in almshouses, and none of them ever had been seen begging for bread. Whence then came this talk of federal soldiers in the almshouses? They were not there. He was tired and sick of, insinuation of robbery, and pretense, and hypocrisy, in the name of the true and gallant soldiers of the Union. He would give every disabled or dependent soldier of the federal army, and widows and orphans of those who have lost their lives in the service, the last acre of land and the last dollar. He would have done the same for the Confederate soldiers, if God had blessed our cause." Why this talk that congress has not done enough for the soldiers, when the country had paid out, since 1865, $883,000,000 for pensions, a liberality unparalleled in the history of the world. The great military and political organization, the Grand Army of the Republic had thrown its influence into the debates of congress, and sent bills to their accredited senators for the purpose of being enacted. When the president of the United States had honestly and bravely discharged his executive duty, and vetoed enactments which he considered improper, he has been threatened by officers of that organization with personal insult if he dared make his presence known in the city where it held its annual meeting. There was a limit to human endurance. He (Vest) had voted for pension bills, coerced by his position, because he had been a confederate, and because he was honestly anxious for the honor and glory of the country. He had voted for them because he wanted to evidence to the world that the men with whom he had acted in strife respected the soldiers of the Union, and were willing to give them even more than they demanded. But there is a limit, and I have reached it. I will be driven no further by claim agents and plunderers in the garb of soldiers. For honest and real soldiers I am willing to vote any amount of pension."

BIDDING FOR THE NOMINATION.

Vest went on to say that of 2,300,000 men enrolled as soldiers during the four years of war, there were applications from 1,200,000 for pensions on account of disability. Such military execution had never been known in the history of the world. Who believed they were honest applicants? Who believed these pension bills had not degenerated into political abuse which cried aloud for redress? He had great regard for many of his friends on the opposite side of the chamber, and in the words he had spoken he had wished to give a chance to some of them who had barked back in contests on other bills to throw his shining lance among the "Confederate brigadiers" and try to carry off the republican nomination for president. A recent dispatch from Paris had caused political candidates to become as thick as leaves in "Vallambrosa." The doors of the republican party were now open, and presidential candidates were coming to the front without limit as to quantity or locality. The senate had been engaged for some days past in a political auction for soldiers' votes. First came his friend from Nebraska, Manderson, backed by the G. A. R., and he (Vest) had listened with real gratification. Even that senator's flings at the president of the United States had not detracted from the general merit of his bid for the soldier vote, and when he received floral tributes as a token of regard from his admiring constituents he (Vest) had but one single suggestion to make, and that was that lilies should have been embroidered over the portals of the White house. When the senator from Nebraska took his seat (Vest) had thought the bid was in his favor. Hear the senator from Maine (Frye) had "caught the eye" of the auctioneer, the G. A. R., and had "gone one better." That senator was prepared to vote a pension to every man who had served a day in the federal army. He (Vest) was about to knock down the prize to the senator from Maine when his friend from Kansas (Plumb) came to the front and outbid Frye by an amendment which would increase the expenditure fifty or seventy-five million dollars. He (Vest) then had been strongly of the opinion that the prize should be given the senator from Kansas; but then the senator from Illinois (Cullom) had come to the front and made a bid which had staggered his convictions as to the propriety of closing the sale. Since that time he had been in a condition of anxiety, waiting to hear from other bidders in the great national auction. The senate had not yet heard from his dulcet-tongued friend from Iowa (Allison); nor had the senate heard from the distinguished senator from Ohio (Sherman), who, in such a contest, ought certainly to come to the front and bid something for the vote which the candidates thought was to determine the contest. Neither had the senate yet heard from the presiding officer (Ingalls), who would be nominated by the District of Columbia. Everyone knew that the District of Columbia only acted from the most unselfish motives. He, Vest, would rather have the nomination from the District of Columbia than from any state in the Union, because every [illegible] made from its heart, and never from the market. No man, woman or child in the district had any other object than the promotion of national honor and prosperity. And so when he read in a democratic paper last Sunday that the presiding officer of the senate was the nominee of the district, he said: "Eureka! we have found the man at last, and the question is finally settled."

In conclusion Vest said: "Partisan or non-partisan, my convictions require me to vote against the bill, and I say here now that I hope it may 'die the death' in the other branch of the national congress, and if not there at the hands of the executive. If that be unparliamentary, make the most of it."

REPLIES TO VEST.

Teller replied to Vest. If there was some little diversity of opinion among the republicans as to who was to be their standard-bearer, his democratic friends were not in that position. The republicans were not disturbed by conflicting opinions and interests, even if they had a large number of prominent men who would make good presidents; but the democratic party was compelled to admit that it had but one man who was a suitable and available candidate.

Platt here read an extract from Cleveland's letter of acceptance, against the policy of a second term, and intimated that it must be a mistake to consider Cleveland a candidate for the nomination.

Teller reported that notwithstanding that, the great democratic party had to-day no other man whom it would dare to put in nomination. He replied to some of Vest's statements regarding pensions and said it came with bad grace from the senator to attempt to castigate the republican side of the chamber for its votes on this or any other pension bill.

Plumb also replied to Vest. The senator from Missouri had nothing but words of contempt and ridicule for the soldiers of the Union. The senator was welcome to the position he had assumed. He had enlarged the scope of the debate, not for the special purpose of ridiculing senators supposed to be presidential candidates, but for the purpose of arguing against the whole idea of pensions to Union soldiers, whether disabled or otherwise.

After further debate the senate adjourned without action.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The committee on public lands reported a bill to secure to actual settlers public lands adapted to agriculture, and to protect forests on the public domain; ordered printed and recommitted.

In committee of the whole the bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to purchase bonds with surplus revenue was considered. Mills of Texas, and McKinley of Ohio, carried on the first part of the debate. McKinley making a long speech, attacking President Cleveland's refusal to apply surplus funds to the redemption of bonds.

Weaver of Iowa, followed with an attack on the national banking system, which put in certain banks immense sums of money, and during the present administration had been presided over by ex-officials of the treasury department.

Reed of Maine, and Breckenridge of Kentucky, and Randall of Pennsylvania, participated in the debate, after which McCleary of Kentucky, offered the following amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Mills: "Provided, that bonds so purchased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the sinking fund, but shall be canceled by the secretary of the treasury."

Kelley, of Pennsylvania, denounced the democratic party for its refusal to reduce internal taxation.

Randall favored the bill, while condemning the present policy of the treasury as unwise. At the conclusion of his remarks he gave rise to great applause on the democratic side, by expressing a conviction that the democratic party would be found united on a tariff measure.

The committee then rose, and the bill was passed.

The bill relating to postal crimes was passed.

The bill was passed dividing the state of Minnesota into two collection districts, and making St. Paul a port of entry, and St. Vincent a sub-port.

Eulogies of the late Congressman Moffatt, of Michigan, were then delivered. Adjourned.

TO AMEND THE RESTRICTION ACT.

Provisions of the Bill Reported by Senator Sherman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The bill to amend the Chinese restriction act was reported favorably to-day by Sherman, from the committee on foreign relations. The bill provides that the words "Chinese laborers" and "Chinese passengers" shall be held to include and mean all persons of the Chinese race, without regard to the government to which the Chinese may owe allegiance and without regard to the port, place or country from which he or she may come to the United States.

The second section provides that all Chinese laborers who departed from the United States between the 17th of November, 1880, and the 6th of June, 1882, having at the time of departure the right to return to the United States under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and the empire of China, bearing date of November 17, 1880, shall avail themselves of such right, so secured, and return to the United States within six months after the passage of this act. Every Chinese laborer so departing who fails to return to the United States within said six months shall be deemed to have waived his right to return under the provisions of the treaty and shall forever thereafter be excluded from the United States.

Section 3 reads as follows: "That certificate provided by the act of May 2, 1872, to be delivered to Chinese departing from the United States for the purpose of identification on their return, shall, ninety days after the passage of this act, be such as the secretary of the treasury shall from time to time prescribe; and the secretary of the treasury shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations to prevent the entry into the United States of any Chinese who are denied the right so to enter by any act of congress; and acts of congress relating to the entry of Chinese into the United States are hereby amended so as to conform with this act.

CORCORAN'S WILL.

The Late Millionaire Directs the Disposal of His Vast Possessions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The will of the late W. W. Corcoran was offered for probate to-day. The greater portion of the estate, which is valued at $3,000,000, is bequeathed to his grandchildren George P., Louise M. and William C. Eustis, to be held in trust for them for ten years. Several legacies for $5000 are left to other relatives and similar amounts to various orphan asylums in the district of Columbia. One hundred thousand dollars is left to the Corcoran art gallery, the will stating that a million and a half has already been given to that institution; and $50,000 to the Louise home for aged women, $500,000 having already been devoted to it.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

A WELL-FOUNDED COMPLAINT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The senate committee on postoffices has been informed by a firm of American seedsmen that the new postal convention with Canada is likely to throw the seed-growing business into the hands of Canadian growers almost entirely. The postal convention permits Canadians to mail seeds, plants and scions to any point in this country for four cents per pound, while seedsmen must pay sixteen cents per pound. The committee thinks the complaint is well founded, and will suggest a reduction of domestic postal rates on such matter.

THE WAYS AND MEANS TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Chairman Mills, of the ways and means committee, is authority for the statement that the new tariff bill prepared by the majority of the committee will be submitted to the full committee to-morrow, and as soon as the meeting adjourns the bill will be given to the public. Fifteen days, it is said, will be allowed for discussion in the committee, and to give republican members a chance to prepare a substitute bill.

IN FAVOR OF A PORTLAND BANK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The committee on claims of the senate has reported favorably the bill for relief of the First National bank of Portland. This bill is to reimburse the bank for moneys advanced to a contractor under the government, who failed to perform his obligations.

STANFORD GOING TO FLORIDA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Senator Stanford will leave Washington to-night or to-morrow morning on his special car for Florida. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Stanford and one or two friends. They will remain away from Washington about two weeks.

A BIG LOBBY OF WHISKY MEN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—A big lobby of whisky men has swarmed down upon the capitol, and are about the lobby, buttonholing members.

Many of them are veterans at this kind of work, having served a noble apprenticeship in the great fight over the bonded whisky bill of 1882-83. They are here again on practically the same mission. They now want the democrats to engraft in their tariff bill an indefinite bonded period for their whisky. They use the same old argument, and claim that this and this alone will save them from utter ruin. It is quite safe to predict that the democratic tariff bill will have such provision.

DISMISSED FOR WANT OF FUNDS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—In consequence of the failure of congress to make provisions for the expected deficiency in the salaries of janitors, custodians, elevator conductors and laborers in the treasury buildings, for past fiscal year, Acting Secretary of the Treasury Thompson has issued orders for the dismissal of quite a number of such employes throughout the United States. Several dismissals have been ordered at San Francisco.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The nomination of Major Rathbone to be consul-general at Paris was to-day recommitted to the committee on commerce.

Chairman Mills authorizes the statement that the tariff bill will be laid before the full committee on ways and means at its session to-morrow.

THE OKLAHOMA DELEGATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The delegation appointed by the Kansas City Oklahoma convention had a conference to-day with the president upon questions involved in the Springer bill to provide territorial government for Oklahoma and the public land strip.

PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Pensions were to-day granted to Andrew J. Pritchard, Eagle, and minors of Howard Brown, Moscow, Idaho.

ROBBERY OF AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

The Engineer and Fireman Compelled to Work Under Orders.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 29.—It is reported that the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas express train was robbed at Hingeland, Arkansas, early this morning. The express messenger locked the doors, but the robbers smashed them in and secured $2000.

Later dispatches give further details of the robbery. At one o'clock this morning, when the north bound express was about a mile from Kingsland the train suddenly came to a standstill and the conductor stepped to the door to see what was wrong. As he opened the door a bullet whistled by his head and he at once retired inside the car where he remained during the trouble.

The robbers went to work in a cool and systematic way. They boarded the engine and commanded the engineer and fireman to get down from the box. Taking the fireman and engineer with them the robbers ordered them to call on the messenger to open the car. They did as ordered, but he refused to show up. Then began a fusilade which lasted while attempts were made to force the way into the car. The fireman was told to take a slash bar from the engine and break the door of the car. He obeyed, but as he could not get in, after a few minutes delay, the robbers proceeded to set the car on fire. This forced the messenger to open the door, and the engineer and firemen were made to get in the car first, their bodies thus protecting the robbers as they climbed in. The messenger opened the safe without further trouble, and the contents were quickly transferred to a sack. The exact amount is not known, though late reports state that between $5000 and $10,000 were taken. Some place the loss much higher. The sheriff and posse are in pursuit of the robbers. The passengers and mail car were not molested.

THE OPIUM SMUGGLERS.

Disclosures Made in the Report of a U. S Treasury Agent.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 29.—The report of United States Treasury Agent Norris Winslow on the opium smuggling case discloses the fact that a large consignment of goods, which was very probably opium, was shipped from a station in this county on November 10, 1887, consigned to Mrs. M. H. Whitney, at Kansas City. A letter from Mrs. Whitney contains an account with these items, for traveling expenses from Portland to Seattle and return three times, $37 50; fare to Erie, Penn., from Portland, $100; and other items. She claims a balance is due her of $349.

Letters from Chinamen about shipments of "sweet honey" and money due them are also contained in the report. There is also a letter to Maj. Brooks, collector of customs, complaining that government officers at Puget sound purposely allow and encourage smuggling. The letter is signed "American Citizen." Another letter, of which the seal is broken, though the stamp is uncanceled, is to Major Brooks, collector at Port Townsend, W. T., from T. R. Stevens, Victoria, B. C., and declares that Gardner not only owned the chest that was seized there, but also the opium that was in it. How these letters came into Gardner's possession is unknown. Other letters indicate that Gardner is a man of many aliases.

CHARGES TO BE IGNORED.

Gould and Sage not Likely to be Indicted—Prosecution Debarred by Time.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—It is understood on excellent authority that the grand jury decided yesterday by a vote of 18 to 5 to find no indictment against Jay Gould and Russell Sage. The merits of the case and the question of guilt or innocence of Gould and Sage, were not considered—simply the point whether or not prosecution was debarred by the lapse of time.

CRIMINAL CALENDARS.

A COLORADO TRAGEDY.

DENVER, Feb. 29.—A *Republican* special from Las Animas county says M. F. O'Reilly, contractor at the new court house at that place, was shot and killed by Fred Hall, a well known Denver architect, at the Leland house, at noon to-day. The county commissioners thought O'Reilly was using inferior material in construction, and sent for Hall to come down and inspect the building and make a report. Hall's report justified the opinion of the commissioners, and while being read at the session of the board this morning, O'Reilly violently attacked Hall. Friends separated them and kept them apart until noon. When the latter entered the dining-room of the hotel, O'Reilly again attacked him, knocking him down. While lying on the floor, Hall pulled a revolver and fired four shots, three taking effect in the body of O'Reilly, who staggered to the office door and fell dead. Hall was arrested, but released.

COWARDLY MASSACRE OF NEGROES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 29.—An *Examiner* special from Houston, Texas, says: A shocking massacre occurred at Spanish Camp, sixty miles west of here, Sunday morning. The settlement is composed of Mexicans, negroes and white desperadoes. A negro cabin was set on fire, and the occupants deliberately shot down as they ran out. Five were killed outright, and one was severely injured, while two burned to death in the cabin. Another negro was caught and hanged to a tree. The butchery was the outcome of a suit for possession of land recently decided in favor of the negroes.

A YOUTHFUL BUT HARDENED CRIMINAL.

EATON, O., Feb. 29.—J. A. Bell, a 13-year-old boy, who murdered his mother near here about a year ago, was sentenced by the criminal court to the penitentiary for life. He received the sentence without the least change of countenance, and when he returned to jail sat down to a game of cards with a fellow-prisoner, as unconcerned as though nothing unusual had occurred.

KILLED FOR INSULTING A WOMAN.

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 29.—Last night H. H. Moore shot and killed Frank Bicord near Eagle Lake, in Colorado county. Bicord, it is said, previously insulted Moore's wife.

A TRUNK LINE CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The executive committee of the trunk lines met to-day and discussed the question of pro-rating with western roads. It was decided that "pro-rating" or "special rate" business shall cease after March 1 next, and hence rates will be the same as before the demoralization occurred west of Chicago. As a precaution against any underhanded deals regarding export rates, it was decided that bureaus of dealing and weighing should be immediately established at all western terminals of trunk lines.

NEW YEAR'S ILLUSTRATED OREGONIAN, 24 pages. Copies mailed to any address. Price 25c.

SIGNS OF A TRUCE.

Prospects That the Great Strike Will Soon be Settled.

THE COMPANY MAKES ADVANCES.

A Conference Between the President of the Road and Chief Arthur—Attitude of the Knights of Labor—Etc.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 29.—Knights of Labor engineers of the Reading railroad have clearly outlined their policy. According to an interview with one of the engineers, they will not take the places of the Burlington strikers, and will promise Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood to return to their homes if he calls his engineers off the Reading and Brooklyn elevated railroads.

Five carloads of engineers and firemen passed through this city this morning, en route for Chicago. There were two hundred in one party and they were nearly all Knights of Labor, and mostly former employes of the Reading railroad.

TO TAKE THE PLACE OF STRIKERS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Over one hundred engineers and firemen were engaged here this morning for the Burlington road, to take the places of strikers.

READING, Feb. 29.—Sixty Knights of Labor, engineers and firemen, passed through here at noon to-day for Chicago.

THE COMPANY MAKES OVERTURES.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—General Manager Stone to-day sent a long letter to all division superintendents, in which he says the company is extremely anxious that such of the old men as are competent, sober and industrious should come back to service. The time is at hand, he says, when a great deal can be done by personal talk to induce good men to give up a contest full of disaster to them. He says the company fully realizes the situation, and knows the difficulty in filling the places with good men who know the road, and the loss of a prolonged conflict. All this has been considered and taken into account, but it is simply impossible for the company to yield to the demands which have been made. The general manager hopes, therefore, that those holding positions in the service, which will enable them to do so, will use their utmost exertion to convince the men by persuasion, and induce them to come back into the service, satisfied to let the company and its officers manage its own property.

AT DENVER.

DENVER, Feb. 29.—Brotherhood engineers and firemen held a secret meeting here to-night, which was largely attended by every man off the roads running into this city. It is learned that they adopted resolutions endorsing the C. B. & Q. strikers, and resolved to stand together as a man for their demands. They denounced any attempt at violence against men whom the company may put on engines, or the destruction of property, and agreed, in case of a demonstration of this kind, to offer their services to suppress it.

The company got a train out for the East this morning without any passengers. This is the first since Monday noon. The first was in charge of Wm. K. Gillen, who had been employed in a photograph gallery for three or four years past.

AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 29.—The C., B. & Q. road sent out its through passenger trains about on schedule time to-day. Freight business is still tied up, and they will not make much effort to move freights until they have got the passenger service back to its normal condition.

A SETTLEMENT PROBABLE.

Conference Between President Perkins and Chief Arthur.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—The *Times* to-morrow will say: Within twenty-four hours, possibly, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy strike will be ended. It is said President Perkins to-night personally met Chief Arthur and reached a partial understanding. When they separated it was with an agreement that they should come together to-morrow and resume the consideration of the difficulties between the company and the men, bringing it if possible to a mutually satisfactory conclusion.

The details of the conference were not made public, but an impression was thought to be created that the strike was largely the result of misunderstanding on both sides. The only persons present at the meeting besides Perkins and Arthur were Mr. Sargent of the Firemen's Brotherhood, Mr. Perkins's private secretary, and a prominent Knight of Labor.

Whether the strike is settled to-morrow or not, the affair is rapidly approaching a crisis. At the Union depot to-night 170 skilled engineers arrived from the East under contract by the C., B. & Q. road. They are Knights of Labor from the Reading system.

Officials consider the prospects very flattering, and predict resumption of the entire passenger service within two days.

Members of the Brotherhood, as far as ascertained, to a man ignored the call of the company to report at noon to-day or consider themselves discharged. Engineer Stern, in charge of the fast mail train reaching here to-night, was shot at while in his cab at Aurora depot. It is supposed his assailants intended to frighten him off the engine, for, although they stood on the platform close to the locomotive, the bullets did not enter the cab. Four men first jumped on the engine and attempted to hire him to desert. He refused, and the men jumped off into the crowd. Then came two shots, and a great hubbub followed. In the midst of the confusion Stern pulled out.

Telephonic inquiries failed to confirm the statement that Engineer Stern was shot at. It was denied that anything approaching the riotous proceedings described by him actually occurred.

REFUSED TO TALK.

Late to-night Mr. Perkins admitted that he had been in conference with Messrs. Arthur and Sargent. He declined to say whether any result was reached, or who had inaugurated the proceedings.

Chief Arthur and Mr. Sargent were still more reticent.

From another source it is learned that the misunderstanding which was removed lay in the fact that Perkins had declined to meet the strikers' grievance committee, and had placed it in the hands of General Manager Stone. Mr. Perkins explained why he could not possibly have come to Chicago at the time, and Arthur and Sargent agreed that, under the circumstances, it could not have been expected that he should meet the committee. Then the engineers' demands were gone over in detail, and Chief Arthur showed where vital concessions could be made by the mileage system and wages. The ground having been fully cleared, adjournment was taken, Perkins' purpose being, it is said, to consult with General Manager Stone and Chief Arthur, and Sargent to confer with the chairman of the strikers' permanent committee on grievances.

CANADA.

FOR RECIPROCITY IN TRADE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 29.—Sir Richard Cartwright, minister of finance under the Mackenzie administration, has given notice of the following resolution: "That it is highly desirable that the largest possible freedom of commercial intercourse should obtain between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, and that it is expedient that all natural products of either country should be admitted free of duty into the ports of the other, articles subject to duties, excise or internal revenue, alone exempted. That it is further expedient that the government of the Dominion should take steps to ascertain on what terms and conditions arrangements can be effected with the United States for the purpose of securing full and unrestricted reciprocity in trade therewith."

NEWS NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Feb. 29.—British Columbia members of parliament fear trouble if efforts are made to enforce the law in the disputed territory between that province and Alaska.

The government has decided to issue clearances to vessels proceeding to Behring sea fishing grounds.

It is said that liberals in caucus yesterday decided, after discussion, to adopt commercial union as a leading plank in their platform.

If you are tired take the large old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

PACIFIC COAST.

The Supreme Court Makes a Number of Decisions.

ONE OF THEM OF GREAT INTEREST.

Another Steamer Quarantined at San Francisco—A Schooner Wrecked—Funeral of the Julia's Victims—California Notes.

OREGON SUPREME COURT.

Decisions Given in a Number of Cases of General Interest.

SALEM, Feb 29—To-day at 1 P M. the supreme court of Oregon met in final session for the October, 1887, term, and rendered a number of important decisions, and disposed of an amount of business which had been considered by it Following were the proceedings

Oregon and Washington Mortgage Savings Bank, app, vs Thomas A Jordan, sheriff of Multnomah county, and Multnomah county, respr appeal from Multnomah, judgment of the lower court reversed and suit ordered dismissed opinion by Strahan, J This is a very important decision, of which the following is the syllabus

1 Verified list of taxable property—Hill's code, section 2769. The verified list required under this section to be furnished the assessor by a taxpayer does not constitute an assessment when received by the assessor it simply aids him in obtaining a true description of taxable property, and is evidence from which the assessment may be made.

2. Assessment—Property is not assessed, though on the verified list, until it is set down in the assessment roll, as required by section 2770, Hill's code

3 Board of equalization, its powers and duties—The board of equalization, in making the proper corrections under section 2779, Hill's code, may place on the assessment roll property of a taxpayer which had been omitted by the assessor, or not assessed, and this without the three days' notice to such taxpayer Notice is requisite only when the valuation of property already assessed is raised.

4 Taxation—Jurisdiction of equity—Before equity will interfere to enjoin the collection of a tax the facts presented must disclose a case falling under some recognized head of equity jurisdiction, such as preventing a multiplicity of taxation, removing cloud from title or the like, or seeming illegality of the tax

5. Assessors—They are judicially in the valuation of property, and their determinations are binding in cases where they have jurisdiction, until reversed or set aside by some tribunal having authority to review their action

6 Remedy of Taxpayers—The remedy of the taxpayer in all ordinary cases for errors in his assessment is to go before the board of equalization, and, failing to obtain redress, to seek it by writ of review Rhea vs Umatilla county 2 Oregon, 268, and Poppleton vs Yamhill county, 8 Oregon, 338 approved.

OTHER CASES

Lockwood, respr, vs. Hansen, app appeal from Baker county judgment of the lower court reversed, opinion by Lord, C J In this case it is held that accounts are mutual where each party makes charges against the other in his books for property sold, services rendered and money advanced There must be an alternate course of dealing. Under sub 3 of section 539 of the code, the plaintiff is not entitled to costs unless he recovers $50 or more, and section 541 provides that if the plaintiff is not entitled to costs, the costs shall be allowed to the defendant.

State of Oregon, respr, vs Norton, app appeal from Multnomah judgment of the lower court affirmed opinion by Lord, C J In this case it is held that where an indictment contained in the charging part all the material facts, both as to time, place, etc, necessary to be alleged to make out the crime, a mistake in the date is of no significance.

State of Oregon, respr, vs. John Phenlin, app appealed from Washington judgment of the court below affirmed, opinion by Thayer, J This case involves the question of selling liquor to a minor, contrary to the legislative act of February 18, 1887 The ground of appeal was that the act was unconstitutional, in that the title did not express the subject of the act It merely referred to a section and chapter of the code as published in 1864 74 It was held that in case of an amendatory statute it was sufficient to refer in the title of the act to the section, etc amended

In the matter of administration in the copartnership of Houk & Meyer appeal from Linn opinion by Thayer This was an application on the part of an administrator to sell real property belonging to a copartnership estate in which several persons appeared claiming to be heirs of the intestate, and objected to the order of sale Held that the question of heirship was not necessary to be determined in such a proceeding that all that was required to be shown to obtain such an order is specified in sections 110, 1113 and 1117, civil code, as published in 1874, and it mattered not who the heirs were, that the court's duty was to ascertain whether the facts, as provided in said sections, existed or not, held also that an administrator of an individual estate, when he became administrator of the copartnership estate, had a right, before he gave up the undertaking, to present this personal claim against the estate to the county judge for allowance, and the latter had the right to allow it, also that an unreasonable delay in the settlement of an estate was not alone chargeable to the administrator, that the parties interested could have expedited the business by applying to the court, and that the court could have hastened it upon its own motion.

Schlesinger, app, vs. Lee & Mark, respr, appeal from Multnomah judgment of the court below affirmed, opinion by Thayer, J. In this case the court adhered to the decison in the Singer Manufacturing Company vs. Graham, 8 Or, 17, and Rosendorf vs Baker, 8 Or, 240, that a sale of personal property, upon condition, where the title must remain in the vendor until the consideration price was paid, was binding upon the parties and third persons purchasing from the vendee, that an assignment of the property for the benefit of creditors carried the legal title to the assignee, and where a third person claimed to own it and recover it from the assignee in a suit, it divested the assignee of the legal title and invested it in such third person and that a creditor could not reach it upon execution

O Clove & Company vs the Island City Mercantile & Milling Company appeal from Union county judgment of the lower court reversed opinion by Thayer J This was an action upon a contract for the reconstruction of a flouring mill by putting in the roller process in place of the burr process then being used, upon a guaranty that the new process would do a certain amount of business and a certain quality of work Held, that the contract was made with reference to the power which the owner of the mill was using at the time it was entered into A new trial was ordered mainly on the ground that the circuit court held that the guaranty had reference only to the capacity of the mill, independent of the water power

In Ford, resp, re Laird, resp appeal from Klamath the former judgment and decree of the court was affirmed, with the exception that the plaintiff is to pay the mortgage placed on the real estate, in favor of the Siskiyou bank within sixty days from the time of filing the mandate in the court below, and such payment shall be made a condition precedent to the enforcing of the decree by him

City of Portland, app, vs Terwilliger, respr appeal from Multnomah respondents allowed two weeks in which to file argument in support of petition for rehearing

Shirley app vs Burch et al, respr appeal from Yamhill appellant's counsel allowed until the first day of the March term in which to file argument in support of a petition for rehearing

Buchanan, respr vs Beck, app appeal from Multnomah petition for rehearing denied

Coffin, app vs City of Portland, respr appeal from Multnomah petition for rehearing denied

Hendrix & Davis appr vs Dillon et al, respr appeal from Benton petition for rehearing denied

Gregory et al, respr, vs the N P Lumbering and Manufacturing Company, app appeal from Multnomah petition for rehearing denied

Anderson, respr, vs Bennett, app appeal from Multnomah reargument ordered by the court.

Pendleton Manufacturing Company respr, vs Mahams, app appeal from Umatilla reargument ordered by the court.

In Cogswell vs Wilson, a motion to substitute the record in the former trial for the record in the present appeal was allowed

Court adjourned *sine die*

ANOTHER STEAMER QUARANTINED

A Case of Smallpox Discovered on the San Pablo After She Had Docked

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 29.—A case of smallpox has developed among Chinese passengers on board the steamer, San Pablo, which arrived in this port a few days ago, and the vessel has been placed in quarantine.

"Things are getting into a bad tangle out in quarantine," said traffic manager George H Rice, of the Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental lines to-day "It looks to me as if the companies will soon have the south quarantine grounds dotted with hulks There is no question that something must be done by the government, or the state or city, to provide ample quarantine facilities. Our steamers are tied up, our patrons are complaining that their wares are being delayed, and it means thousands of dollars of loss every day that one China liner is detained. The companies are not the only losers, for merchants of the city and the East suffer heavily."

The case of smallpox discovered on the steamer San Pablo has created much comment and some indignation. When the San Pablo arrived it was a source of gratification that she was reported with a clean bill of health, as she was the first vessel to arrive from China during the past two months without smallpox on board. She came up to the dock, landed her cabin passengers, and commenced discharging cargo Yesterday afternoon Capt. Bryant, superintendent of the company, and Deputy Surveyor Fogarty were assisting in a number of Chinese steerage passengers, when they discovered, in one of the bunks, what appeared to be a roll of blankets A poke with a cane developed the fact that there was something alive in the bundle, and closer investigation proved it to be a sick Chinaman. The steamer's physician was called and he immediately placed the suffering Mongolian in the hospital Drs McAllister and McCarthy were sent for and at once declared that the Chinaman was afflicted with smallpox All work was immediately stopped on the steamer, and she was sent immediately into quarantine

A SCHOONER WRECKED.

A Vessel Loaded with Lumber Goes Ashore Near San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, Feb 29—The schooner Newark is ashore just outside, with a cargo of 170,000 feet of lumber. The master of the Newark has never been to this port before. He arrived last night and attempted to sail in, but missed the channel and struck ground on North Island, just opposite Ballast point. The schooner is leaking badly, and if the storm holds on will go to pieces She was a new vessel and on her first trip The loss is $6000 on the vessel and $4000 on the cargo The insurance is not known She is owned by C. L Dingley & Co, San Francisco

STEAMER CHANGES.

Cabin Passage Fixed at $16 and Steerage at $8.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 29—The Oregon Railway & Navigation Company announces a change in rates to Astoria and Portland, and a change in sailing days The State of California will leave March 5, 14, 23 and April 1, the Oregon on March 8, 17 and 26, the Columbia on March 2, 11, 20 and 2 Cabin passage is fixed at $16 steerage $8, and round-trip tickets at $30

CALIFORNIA.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL NOTES

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 29.—Three days' overland mail arrived to-day by the Central Pacific. The break at Sydney, Nev, has been repaired

The grand jury held an afternoon session today, and reported two indictments The names of the interested parties were withheld, but it is thought the pair of half interest swindlers are into it, the two who swindled Parker, of Oregon, out of $10,000.

Harvard excursion agents say that many Boston tourists who arrived in Southern California a few weeks ago are now finding their way to this city. Local hotels are crowded with easterners, and a still greater rush is expected during the present month

A difficult task was accomplished to-day in hauling a ten-ton wire cable for the Union Street Cable Railroad Company from the foot of Market street to the engine house on the summit of Leavenworth and Union streets. This required twenty of the most powerful draught horses of the hauling company in this city

Col. Ira Ayer, Jr., who has been serving as special treasury agent in this city for the past two years, has been transferred to New York He will be succeeded by Charles G Amea.

E L. Lomax, assistant general passenger agent of the Union Pacific, is expected here in a few days from Omaha. Mr Lomax is known as one of Vice President Potter's right hand men, and the object of his visit here is the cause of much speculation

Wm Bedell, of the Lake Shore and New York Central, to-day turned over his office records to his successor, the new agent for the Vanderbilt lines on this coast, Wm S. Baldwin, who will to-morrow assume formal charge of the agency The agent at Portland has not yet been appointed.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS.

VALLEJO, Feb 29—The funeral of seven victims of Monday's explosion occurred to-day Flags of the city are at half mast and business places and schools are closed A feeling of gloom seems to have overspread the entire community Church bells tolled throughout the city as the funeral processions wended their way to the cemeteries Those buried to day were William Connolly, Michael Brantley, John Brandon, M. G. Hodgkins, Albert Matthewson, Joseph Tregea, and T C Stark

Michael Looney, who was injured in the explosion, died this morning The total number killed and missing is now placed at twenty nine

VALLEJO, Feb 29—One of the Julia's burst boilers was brought to the surface to-day, and was viewed by a great number of people One more body was recovered to-day, that of Wm Andrews, a lumber man. He left a wife and daughter Two victims of the explosion died to-day, Michael Looney and Jeremiah Winda.

A SOUTHERN PACIFIC ENTERPRISE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 29.—The incorporation of the Southern Pacific Railroad Extension Company, recently announced, is said to mean the undertaking of one of the most important harbor enterprises yet inaugurated on this coast The object the company means to attain is the construction of a first-class harbor at Portuguese Bay It has long been known that the Southern Pacific has looked with distavor on its seacoast terminus at San Pedro, near Los Angeles, and prior to embarking in harbor-making at Portuguese Bay it was seriously considering a project to transfer its seacoast terminus to San Diego Now, however, the Southern Pacific will improve the bay, build wharves and docks, and make of it a good harbor It proposes to go into the coal trade on a large scale, and Portuguese Bay will be the port of entry in Southern California for the company's colliers

THE DIMMIG MURDER TRIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO Feb 29—In to-day's proceedings in the trial of John A. Dimmig, charged with the murder of Henry Benhayon, Dr J Milton Bowers was placed on the witness stand

He was asked by Attorney Dempsey, for the prosecution, to give the name of the person who was acting as his agent for the transaction of his business outside of the county jail He refused to do so, but admitted that it was not Mrs Cassing He denied that he had killed his wife Cecilia by the administration of poison

Max Gumpel, lithographer and handwriting expert, testified that the "confession" alleged to have been written by Benhayon immediately before's death was a forgery.

Examination of the witnesses for the defense will begin to morrow The trial will not be concluded until the middle of next week

A SEATTLE MAN IN DISGRACE

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 29—F T Haggin, from Seattle, appears to be troubled with a short memory He then gained a girl of questionable character in the police court to day with stealing a $5 gold piece from him yesterday afternoon, and she proved to be the wrong girl One courtesan said "Haggin was in my house on Dupont street, yesterday morning, and did not complain of losing any money Heard me say that he had arrived that morning on the steamer from Seattle, where he had a wife and family

"Is it a fact that you are from Seattle and have a family there asked the judge of Haggin

The man looked confused and answered "Yes"

The case is then dismissed, said the judge, sharply

THE HARBOR IMPROVEMENT FUND

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 29—Apropos of the proposed construction of another section to the seawall, Harbor Commissioner Paulsell states that a great deal of misapprehension exists as to the finances of the harbor commissioners The amount of money in the harbor improvement fund on April 1, 1883, was $104,111 On the 1st of April, 1888, there was in funds $154,624, and the last payment was yet to be made on section b of the seawall, which had been ordered On January 1, 1887, $102,658 had accumulated in the fund, and as no new piers or seawall construction was done in 1886 or 1887, $206,533 31 lay in the fund on the 1st of January of this year This showed that the amount accumulated, after paying current expenses and keeping up repairs, was only about $100,000 a year instead of $200 000

TRAIN LOAD OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 29—The first solid through train load of agricultural implements that ever crossed the continent arrived here to day It consisted of twenty cars, and was consigned to a local firm of agricultural implement dealers The train made the unusual time of nine days from Madison, Wis, via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Union Pacific and Central Pacific lines The shipment is valued at $48,000, and was made up of mowers and sulky hay rakes It is said to be the largest shipment ever made to any one implement house on the coast. It will be followed in two weeks by another through train of twenty cars of wagons.

A CORPORATION WITH GREAT POWERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 29—Articles of incorporation of the Pacific Improvement Association were filed to-day. The corporation has very large powers. It is formed to obtain, purchase and utilize, in California, Mexico and Central American states, patents, concessions and franchises for the establishment, endowment and management of schools, academies, museums, art galleries, hospitals and other useful public or private institutions, and to develop mines, manufacture machinery and carry on a general mercantile business. The directors are A. M. Lorrea, J H Lorrea, E Wolfe, E. Sloman and C Schaff, who have taken up the entire capital stock of $2,000,000, the two Lorreas together taking $1,400,000 of the whole

EARTHQUAKE

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 29—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at — this afternoon No damage is reported

PETALUMA, Feb 29—The severest shock of earthquake for many years visited Petaluma at about seven minutes to three this afternoon It made things rattle, and many people ran into the streets The vibration was from east to west

The Sonoma mountains and St. Helena were covered with a light snow this morning

SAN RAFAEL, Feb. 29—A sharp shock of earthquake was felt this afternoon The vibrations were from east to west.

INTERESTING LAND DECISION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 29—The supreme court has affirmed the judgment and order of the lower court in the case of the Chicago Quartz Mining Company against John Oliver, action to quiet title Plaintiff claims the land under a mining patent issued in 1883, and defendant under a patent issued to the Central Pacific railroad in 1870 The land is in the government grant to the railroad company The supreme court decides in favor of plaintiff, as it is specially provided in the act of congress governing the grant that all grants of mineral lands are excepted from the railroad.

A CALL ON RANDALL

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 29.—Surveyor-General Hammond has written to Samuel J Randall, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, asking for $50,000 this year, as against $35,000 last year, for public surveys in California He says that in ten years previous the appropriations averaged $55,000 annually, and unless an increase is allowed it will be impossible to do justice to the immigrants seeking homes in the state, to continue the examination of Spanish grants, and carry on the business of the office generally

MEETING OF SALMON FISHERMEN

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 29—Alaska salmon fishermen to the number of over 300 met last night at Irish American hall, for the purpose of concerting measures to form a union for their better protection. They complain that the wages they have been receiving are entirely inadequate for their support, and entirely too small for the amount of labor performed The time was spent in discussing the situation and endeavoring to form some plan of action. They will meet again this week.

AWARDED DAMAGES

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 29—In June, 1885, Michael Foley was injured while engaged in unloading the schooner Neptune at Roquiam, Washington territory. Upon returning to this port he commenced suit for $10,980 damages, loss of wages and expenses, against H C Gunzendorfer and other owners The case has occupied the attention of Judge Reardon and a jury for the past three days To day the jury rendered a verdict for $650 in favor of the plaintiff A stay of proceedings for thirty days was granted

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC LOSS

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 29—Superintendent J H Fillmore of the Southern Pacific stated tonight that there were four passenger coaches and five boxcars destroyed in the fire communicated to the wharf by the ferry boat Julia at Vallejo He said the coaches were new, having just been received from the works in the East They were all first-class cars, and were valued at $6,000, while the box cars were worth $800 This makes the total loss on rolling stock $24,000 The wharf can be replaced at a small cost

SUICIDE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 29—S W Sherlock, of Sonora, Tuolumne county, formerly captain in the U S navy, committed suicide in his room at the Prescott house some time between yesterday afternoon and this morning When the chambermaid opened the door this morning she saw Capt Sherlock sitting in a chair, which was tilted back against one end of the lounge There was a hole in his head and a revolver in his hand Letters left stated that ill health was the cause of the deed

Y M C A COLLEGE STUDENTS

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 29—The first annual conference of college students in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association of this state will take place at the Y M C A hall in this city next week, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, March 9, 10 and 11 An inter collegiate committee was appointed at the seventh annual state convention of the association at Woodland last October There are now ten college associations in the state, with a membership of nearly 300.

A TERRIBLE CRIME CONFESSED

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 29—A Belleville, Tex, special says Tim Forsythe, son of the sheriff of Panola county, has been arrested for the murder of County Treasurer Hill cheppies of the latter's head with a hatchet and taking a large amount of money Forsythe confesses the crime The widow of the murdered man has lost her reason.

BURGLARY

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 29—Wildam Margarita, 22 years old, was booked to-day for the burglary of J S Moody's house early yesterday morning The house was entered through an unfastened coal shed, and $500 worth of property, including two diamond rings, some silverware and an overcoat was stolen

PRESS CLUB ORGANIZED

SAN DIEGO, Feb 29—The San Diego Press Club organized to-night by a large delegation of city and county members of the press. A committee on constitution and by laws was appointed, to report at a meeting two weeks from to day, when permanent officers will be elected.

THE ROYAL INVALID.

SAN REMO, Feb 29—The sleep of the crown prince was disturbed in the early part of last night His expectorations are still tinged with blood, and the color has rather increased.

A DISASTROUS AVALANCHE

LONDON Feb. 29—An avalanche in the valley of Morobba, Switzerland, killed ten persons and many cattle, and destroyed a large number of houses

THE CROWN PRINCE'S PHYSICIANS

BERLIN, Feb 29—Dr Kussmaul has already left San Remo Dr Bergmann remains there at the request of the emperor

ALEXANDER'S BODY DISCOVERED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb 29—The sarcophagus containing the body of Alexander the Great has been discovered at Salda.

DEATH OF A DANISH STATESMAN

LONDON Feb 29—Count Wilhelm Carl Eppingen Jesperhneck, Danish statesman, is dead

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

A GREAT CANAL ENTERPRISE

ALBUQUERQUE, N M., Feb 29—The survey of the canal contemplated in Southern New Mexico is about completed. It will cost nearly $5 000 000, and will reclaim 3 000,000 acres.

The report states that it will be necessary to commence at a point near Los Luis, on the Rio Grande, and the cost of construction to San Antonio, New Mexico, will be about $28,000 per mile, as the ground is very rough From the latter point, about ninety miles over the Jorando Mesnie, the work will be easy, and will cost about $17,000 a mile, with the exception of a tunnel a mile and a half long, which is estimated to cost about $18,000 The canal is estimated to cost about $18,000 The originator of the scheme, Mr. J. Bowman, is now at Washington soliciting congressional aid in the matter

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION OF WOMEN

NEW YORK, Feb 29—The report of the Society for the Collegiate Education of Women, which is connected with Harvard University, is published It states that last year the number of students rose from seventy three to ninety, and of these twenty nine were enrolled in four undergraduates classes, against twenty in the previous year Other students were engaged on work of a high grade, preparatory to teaching There were twenty-eight who gave all their time to a single study, and sixteen more took but two leaving fifty six who were doing the variety work that undergraduates in the college arrange for Forty institutions sent students to the classes.

COST OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

NEW YORK, Feb 29—A communication is printed this evening over the signature of Commander Taylor U S N, concerning the probable cost of the Nicaragua canal. Taylor says he has never estimated that the canal would cost over $65,000,000, but has maintained that should it cost double or treble that amount its construction would still be justified by the revenues he is assured the existing tariff would secure "I will say in conclusion, though, that it would be well to have $70,000,000 to use if necessary. I am convinced that the Nicaragua canal can be built for $60,000 000, and that its cost is as likely to fall below as to rise above that sum"

A WHEAT DEAL COMPROMISE

CHICAGO, Feb 29—Morris Rosenfeld principal broker for Harper in the big wheat deal last June, has made a compromise with all but a few of his creditors, and was paying claims to day All creditors who are members of the Chicago board of trade get 50 per cent. of their claims, and New York stock exchange creditors get 40 per cent. The total liabilities of the board of trade members are $500,000, and stock exchange members $300 000

AUCTION SALE OF RARE COINS

NEW YORK, Feb 29—At an auction sale of valuable coins yesterday which embraced the collection of the late Mint Director Linderman one of the famous silver dollars of the year 1804, of which only twelve or fourteen copies were struck off, was sold for $150 Three years ago, at the last sale of a dollar of this coinage, the price secured was $1020 for one dollar The price realized yesterday is considered very low by numismatists.

A SHOCKING FALL.

NEW YORK, Feb 29—Isaac Barrett, an errand boy of 114 Greene street, while attempting to lift the hatchway doors of the sixth floor this morning fell to the ground He struck on his head on the wooden doors, breaking them through His skull was crushed and his brains spattered about He died soon after.

UNITED ON PROTECTION.

NEW YORK Feb 29—The *Mail and Express* says, editorially "From Maine to California all republicans are united on the supreme and controlling issue of protection Such facts need the help of no arguments It should decide the republican policy for the campaign

HANDSOME SALARY

NEW YORK, Feb 29—Rev Dr Green will receive a salary of $15,000 per annum, and house rent, as rector of St Bartholomew's church, to which he has been called His invitation to New York was extended by Cornelius Vanderbilt

HEIR TO A MILLION

NEW YORK, Feb 29—Henry D Rieke, of South Ruthe ford, N J, road house keeper, has been officially notified that he has fallen heir to $1,000,000 by the death of a relative in Coblentz, Germany, and will leave for Europe next month to claim it

THE STANDARD OIL TRUST

NEW YORK, Feb 29—The examination of Trustee Archibald of the Standard oil trust was resumed to day Consideration was had of railroad arrangements, but nothing definite was elicited

GOING INTO CHICAGO

NEW YORK, Feb 29—A Montreal special says that the Canadian Pacific road is arranging for an entrance into Chicago by the Wabash line

COMPLAINT DISMISSED

NEW YORK, Feb 29—The complaint against Gould and Sage has been dismissed, as indicated in an earlie dispatch

CABLE NOTES

PYNE CONVICTED

DUBLIN, Feb 29—Pyne, member of parliament, was convicted to-day at Clonmel of offenses under the crimes act, and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, without hard labor He gave notice of appeal and was admitted to bail

PREPARING TO RAID BULGARIA.

VIENNA, Feb 29—The *Allgemeine Zeitung* says The Cossack Ashinoff has stored a quantity of munitions in a Russian convent at Galata, preparatory to making a great raid into Bulgaria.

THE ROYAL INVALID.

SAN REMO, Feb 29—The sleep of the crown prince was disturbed in the early part of last night His expectorations are still tinged with blood, and the color has rather increased.

A DISASTROUS AVALANCHE

LONDON Feb. 29—An avalanche in the valley of Morobba, Switzerland, killed ten persons and many cattle, and destroyed a large number of houses

THE CROWN PRINCE'S PHYSICIANS

BERLIN, Feb 29—Dr Kussmaul has already left San Remo Dr Bergmann remains there at the request of the emperor

ALEXANDER'S BODY DISCOVERED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb 29—The sarcophagus containing the body of Alexander the Great has been discovered at Salda.

DEATH OF A DANISH STATESMAN

LONDON Feb 29—Count Wilhelm Carl Eppingen Jesperhneck, Danish statesman, is dead

ENGLAND

A LONG WAY AROUND THE QUESTION

LONDON, Feb —The *Chronicle* states that in reply to the request of the duke of Norfolk that the pope use his influence with the Irish bishops to stop the agitation, Rampolla, papal secretary, said that the British government should first of coercion grant privileges to Irish Catholics which would form a protect upon which to build a letter to the bishops

SULLIVAN BAFFLES THE POLICE.

LONDON, Feb 29—The police are endeavoring to prevent the fight between Sullivan and Mitchell, and have been keeping a close watch on Sullivan's quarters at Windsor To day they were astounded to find that Sullivan had disappeared It is not known where he has gone The police are completely baffled

A VERY OLD PENSIONER.

LONDON, Feb 29—Bradlaugh made a remarkable statement in the house last night. He said that a pension was paid by the government which called for a person 136 years old as the pensioner The statement that such a fraud had occurred was not disputed

WILFRED BLUNT DEFEATED

LONDON, Feb 29—Wilfred Blunt, candidate of the liberals, was defeated in the election at Deptford to-day

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

AUSTRIA WILL INCREASE HER ARMY

PESTH, Feb 29—The Austro-Hungarian government is arranging for a considerable increase of the army The present military law, which expires in 1888, fixes the strength of the army at 800,000 men, exclusive of the landwehr Austria-Hungary is thus behind other powers in military strength, but intends to institute thorough and extensive reforms, by which she will be placed on an equal military footing with Germany and France

ITALY'S AFRICAN CAMPAIGN

VIENNA, Feb 29—The *Fremdenblatt* denies that Austria and Germany have counseled Italy to abandon her African campaign and recall her troops in the ground that events are impending in Europe which will require Italy to enter the field with all her forces. The paper says Austria and Germany regard the African campaign as purely an Italian matter, and are convinced that it will not jeopardize Italy's military position

MEXICO

FINANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb 29—General Treasurer Espinosa shows in his report to the minister of finance regarding the condition of the finances of the nation during the year ending June 30 last that the national revenue reached $34,126,506 the net sum being $31,168,352, an excess of $3 357,423 over the previous yearly revenue. This is the largest revenue yet received. The increase is attributed to the growth of import duties and to an increase of nearly $2,000 000

ITALY.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

ROME, Feb 29—Snowstorms are severely prevailing in Northern Italy Several villages in the Alps have been destroyed by avalanches, and many lives have been lost Troops have been sent to the sufferers. Many villages near Genoa and Lake Como are suffering from lack of food Soldiers are cutting their way through to relieve them The custom house near Ravere was destroyed by an avalanche and three guards and four other persons were killed The avalanche covered the village of Sterpone, near Treves Thirty lives were lost

RE ENACTS AGAINST FRANCE.

ROME, Feb 29—The *Opinione* has published a decree, imposing heavy reprisal duties on French goods In the debate to day Prime Minister Crispi said fresh proposals had been mailed to Paris, In the meantime the general tariff would be enforced

A BAND OF PILGRIMS RECEIVED BY THE POPE

ROME, Feb 29—The pope yesterday received six hundred Rhenish pilgrims including Archbishop Meyenee and three members of the reichsteig

A REPLY TO HON REV THOMPSON

VANCOUVER, Feb 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

I observe in THE OREGONIAN of the 23d inst what purports to be an account of the proceedings of a prohibition meeting held in La Camas on the 20th inst. and presided over by the Hon Rev John R Thompson, temporarily of this county. It is, I presume, unnecessary for me to express surprise that such impious and un Christian resolutions should emanate from an assemblage of Christian people in Clarke county; But the fact that the honorable and reverend gentleman was the presiding genius at this meeting greatly palliates whatever astonishment I might otherwise have felt at any action the meeting may have taken as against myself or any other person

As the resolutions adopted by that meeting, as also the article with which they appear in THE OREGONIAN, are doubtless the handiwork of this pseudo divine and professional politician, and as they are obviously intended to injure my standing in this community, by exposing me to the ridicule and contempt of my fellow citizens, I have concluded to make what seems to me to be a fair and suitable reply

I regret the necessity of having even briefly to refer to myself in this progress of this communication, but as it can not well be avoided I will state that I was born and reared in this county have never lived anywhere else, and have been engaged in business of various kinds in this county for a number of years I am engaged in the hotel business, and in the wholesale and retail liquor business at this place, and am the "bastardly person" who made application for a license, in the regular way, to open a branch house in the town of LaCamas So far as I know, or am advised, my character and reputation as an honest and honorable business man, and for truth and veracity, have not been questioned in this community until this venomous and unhallowed assault was made upon me by the Rev Mr Thompson

The liquor business is to day one of the largest commercial interests of the civilized world Few industries give employment to a greater number of people and at better wages It is a business sanctioned and licensed by the United States government by nearly every state and territory in North and South America and by every civilized nation upon the face of the earth, and no doubt will for centuries to come, notwithstanding the intervention of a lot of meddlesome cranks who wish to reform everything and everybody in Christendom except themselves Prohibition, local option, woman suffrage, and all such isms, are worked up and inflicted upon civilization by such preachers as Mr Thompson, simply to place political power in their hands, by which they can become the tyrannical spoilsmen of all liberty and the progenitors of another Spanish inquisition. I do not believe it is going too far to say that if the prohibitionists and woman suffragists attain the ulterior objects which they have in view that we will have almost as arbitrary a condition of social and political liberty in this country as if Angus Spies and others had succeeded in their damnable efforts to overturn the free institutions of this government by anarchy and internecine war. These pretended reformers do not seem to think the world is full of other people besides themselves, who have interests of their own, minds of their own, ideas of their own, and liberties of their own, which they are not willing to surrender to the usurpatory aggressions of a few ambitious cranks and demagogues

I do not pretend that much evil does not grow out of an intemperate use of liquor I know it has most baleful effects in many instances But can any minister direct my attention to any blessing free from evil in certain circumstances, if misapplied or abused?

These fanatics at La Camas have trampled truth, decency and justice under foot, and have tried to make it appear that La Camas is almost unanimous for "no saloon." It is exceedingly doubtful which way the town would vote to-day on the question. Three or four weeks ago Mr Thompson procured 175 names against "a saloon," comprising men, women and children in and out of town Subsequently I obtained in one day the names of 118 male voters over the age of twenty-one, in favor of "a saloon," and could have secured a great many more if I could have had the time

Mr McMasters, the figure head chairman of the committee on resolutions, who offered Thompson's resolutions praising himself, certainly don't want a competitor in the shape of a saloon, as he sells all kinds of intoxicating bitters from his store while Dr Humphrey runs a drug store and as most drug stores do in "dry towns," he no doubt sells more liquor than drugs, and of course he is an uncompromising "no saloon" man.

A few words as to Mr Thompson and then I will have concluded this letter His vanity, ambition, and self conceit are, in my judgment, in ordinately greater than either his intellect or his scruples, and will ruin him at last Rash and precipitate, he plunges himself into difficulties from which his address chicane or calling, or what seems oftener his lucky star, relieves him But his luck is not to hold out, his lucky star in a state of eclipse at a most inopportune time, for indeed he possesses a "vaulting ambition that o'erleaps itself"

"His "popularity in this county was fairly tested at the last general election We have in this county about 400 republican majority, and while he ran on the republican ticket for councilman he fell behind the democratic candidate about 140 votes in the county

I pay into the city and county treasuries something over $600 per annum to support the county, city and territorial governments, while Mr Thompson does not pay one cent of taxes in Clarke county nor indeed, in the district which he represents or misrepresents, as the case may be There was a tax of 25 cents assessed against him in the city of Vancouver last year to enable him to vote in the city election but that tax not being paid, was returned delinquent and so remains to day

Such are a few of the things which I know about this meddlesome and pestiferous dash-luck action performer who desires to reform everything in the world—except himself, Mrs Malloy and her particular kind

WM W PROEBSTELL.

NOTES FROM CENTRALIA.

CENTRALIA, Feb 28

Mr Parker has bought a lot and is putting up a house

Mr Agnew is making sales of lots on his hill addition to Centralia

Mr Burns, a new arrival from Texas is favorably impressed with the climate but the stumps, he fears, would stand in his way considerably

Still more coal veins have been found in the vicinity of Centralia. Mr Joshua Tunwall has struck fine coal on his farm Specimens have been brought out, and it is found to be No 1

If anyone wants a home where cyclones are unknown and stock can feed out the season round, they should try Lewis county Good land can yet be got within a few miles of Centralia

Washington's birthday was celebrated here by a large ball and supper It was held in the new and beautiful residence of Mrs. Augustus Sewall. There were more than 100 couples present

The Centralia Shingle Mill Stock Company has been making contracts for timber They are laying a tramway for the purpose of hauling their timber to the mill. A large force of men are employed

Mr Mathews, who sold his farm last fall and went to Kentucky on a visit to his old home, has returned and bought another place within a mile of his old farm He bought forty acres, with small house and barn consideration $500

The sawmills are running pretty steady The Star mill had the misfortune to break their bull wheel last week, which necessitates their shutting down for a few days. A new boiler and engine was put off here on Saturday for Metz, who has a new mill now in course of erection.

BLAINE AND HIS PARTY.

New York Herald (Dem)

As the light of public opinion beats upon Mr Blaine's withdrawal from the presidential canvass, the judgment of the *Herald* is shown to have been in anticipation of the judgment of the country A wise and magnanimous deed that of Mr Blaine—the statesman knowing his mind and the time to speak his mind who saw that a supreme act of self-denial was due to his party and to the republic, and with the intelligence to see, likewise the courage to do The sagacity to see, likewise the courage to do The hysterical prophecies of irresponsible people calling themselves "the friends of Mr Blaine" that the Influence letter was an insincere performance, are resented as a reflection upon his intelligence, if not upon his honor With the republican nomination in his hands, Mr Blaine required no intrigue to win it Even if the impulsive conceived the village of Sterpone, near Treves Thirty lives were lost suggestions of these hysterical friends were well founded, and Mr Blaine by some bargain should be nominated, his canvass would be handicapped by nothing so heavily as this Florence letter For the republican party does not admire Mr Blaine so profoundly as to permit him to trifle with it, nor would any American party permit it from any leader To seek such a nomination now would be like entering a race where victory was certain and handing the steed about to run This is not swinging the steed about to run This is not within human nature

We dismiss the suggestion of subterfuge at the bar of unsullied thought from whence it came Mr Blaine's withdrawal gives the reasons he is assured the existing tariff would secure "I will say in conclusion, though, that it would be well to have $70,000,000 to use if necessary. I am convinced that the Nicaragua canal can be built for $60,000 000, and that its cost is as likely to fall below as to rise above that sum"

A WHEAT DEAL COMPROMISE

CHICAGO, Feb 29—Morris Rosenfeld principal broker for Harper in the big wheat deal last June, has made a compromise with all but a few of his creditors, and was paying claims to day All creditors who are members of the Chicago board of trade get 50 per cent. of their claims, and New York stock exchange creditors get 40 per cent. The total liabilities of the board of trade members are $500,000, and stock exchange members $300 000

AUCTION SALE OF RARE COINS

NEW YORK, Feb 29—At an auction sale of valuable coins yesterday which embraced the collection of the late Mint Director Linderman one of the famous silver dollars of the year 1804, of which only twelve or fourteen copies were struck off, was sold for $150 Three years ago, at the last sale of a dollar of this coinage, the price secured was $1020 for one dollar The price realized yesterday is considered very low by numismatists.

A SHOCKING FALL.

NEW YORK, Feb 29—Isaac Barrett, an errand boy of 114 Greene street, while attempting to lift the hatchway doors of the sixth floor this morning fell to the ground He struck on his head on the wooden doors, breaking them through His skull was crushed and his brains spattered about He died soon after.

UNITED ON PROTECTION.

NEW YORK Feb 29—The *Mail and Express* says, editorially "From Maine to California all republicans are united on the supreme and controlling issue of protection Such facts need the help of no arguments It should decide the republican policy for the campaign

HANDSOME SALARY

NEW YORK, Feb 29—Rev Dr Green will receive a salary of $15,000 per annum, and house rent, as rector of St Bartholomew's church, to which he has been called His invitation to New York was extended by Cornelius Vanderbilt

HEIR TO A MILLION

NEW YORK, Fe

any other one or two member state in ...rence and power after a ten years' ...uld be confined to procuring the ...tters for his constituents before the ...tis and in going before the committees ...ing for appropriations for his state. ...that Mr Hermann has been an ...mber no one will dispute, if the press ...believed His success has been the ...ing his second than his first term ...ber has be surpassed the record of ...eorge In one respect his record ...ll as of the state has not been equal to ...ter to the matter of appointing a cadet ...al academy It has been the rule to ...e opponent after a competitive ...on In this Mr Hermann has departed ...race on nearly all the states, and ...ellen will shout competition to the ...ts sent porters in the convention of 1884 ...No doubt Mr Hermann would receive ...t of nearly all republicans if nominated ...ld me of the others men' ...ed ...es

In 1884 Mr Hermann's friends ...nination as the Sou hern Oregon ...e exception of a few who are ...y ...a successful neighbor—the people of ...egon demand the nomination of ...regon urged in 1884.

CONCERNING THE PRISON.

PORTLAND, Fe...

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN: Although much has been said, ... oper to add a few pertinent remarks ... In the first place the city jail is not ... ould be and the best reason we can ... hat men are not good housekeepers at ... d a police matron should be appointed ... hat the prisons are kept clean and the ... properly provided with food and bedding ... have special charge of the female ... e prisoners come out they are in a ... ore decent to get to work than when ... eased from either the county or city ... and We think it was too bad for those ... e young men to have to spend a night ... ut not worse than for the young ... e Salvation Army or than it has been for ... there JANE E WELDEN, City Matron. CALLA B CHARLTON, M. D., State Supt. Jail and Prison ...

INSOLENT INDIANS.

A John Day creek correspondent, ... the Grangeville *Free Press*, says The ... are getting insolent again A party of ... s were passing while John Beckrogge and ... orgon were loading a wagon with ... he fence was down they passed through ... pasture and two of them stopped ... young men, while one dismounted and ... is gun from the horn of the saddle and ... pointed it at Beckrogge, who thought ... e safer off the wagon, so he dropped ... and Roy t , who was also in a ... top, followed suit The Indian then ... s gun, mounted his horse and left ... on of that kind looks as though they ... ke to excite the settlers to fight. ... take a great deal to excite those who ... eady suffered enough from the Indians

PRESS PITH.

Society a sackcloth this year will be ... rimmed with fur —Puck

Passenger (on street-car, alarmed)— ... o you feel a fit coming on? Madam (... No sir, I m trying to find my pocket-... an Register

The indiscriminate naming of half-... dian children after prominent citizens ... to lead to considerable trouble of ... nature ere long, says the Reno Gazette

Bill Collector—"How often have I got ... up five flights of stairs with this bill ... o I know? You don't expect me to ... parlor flat just to accommodate my ... lors, do you" '—Texas Siftings.

A health writer says "the wealthy ... excellent gymnasium" But will ... adies take kindly to it? As Mr Bacon ... Shakespeare's works, "Ay, there's ... and it is the "rub' that makes the ... unpopular as a gymnasium —Norristown ...

Omaha man—Why don't you go ... life? You would be a match for a dozen ... so-called statesmen, and all your friends ... Modern Solomon—Even were your ... founded, paternal affection would ... obscurity "Paternal affection?" ... love my son, sir, and I will not blight ... jects with the memory of a great ... Omaha World.

"Evangeline," said Julian, earnestly, ... bring you no mines of sordid gold, I ... your feet only the priceless love of an ... heart, and the unconquerable ambition of ... the love of a man with only his hands ... to carve out fame and fortune —" ... dear Julian," said the young girl, ... you are such a poor carver, your ... and the bird is so tough. I cannot ... but as I am engaged to your landlord I ... neighbor to you."—Burdette.

His Followers Untrammeled.

Toledo Commercial.

There is much talk about what ... Blaine support will be diverted in ... support is not a machine which can ... run for any man the leaders may direct. ... Blaine's personal qualities which ... support, and his withdrawal leaves the ... ers untrammeled in making their own ...

It May Get There

New York Herald.

Just keep your eye on Judge Gresham, ... please His presidential boom is not as ... ous as Sherman s, but it has started for ... and will reach that city in time for the ... can convention

Still Another Name Suggested.

Boston Herald.

The political prophets might as well ... Mr Justice Miller, of the supreme ... their list of likely candidates for the ... nomination, if they desire to prove ... veritable seers.

Never Put ...

Till to-morrow, to-day's duty. ... have a Cold Cough, Bronchitis, ... form of Throat or Lung disease, ... neglect it Ayer's Cherry Pectoral ... promptly taken, will speedily ... and cure all ailments of this character.

Two years ago I took a severe ... which, I ing neglected, was followed ... a terrible Cough I lost flesh ... had night sweats and was soon ... to my bed A physician was called ... the medicine he prescribed after ... only temporary relief A friend ... the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, ... began taking this medicine, and ... nnishing the first bottle was able ... up on bottle effected a perfect ... —Geo W Dick Newton, Mass.

In several cases of Bronchitis, ... by expectorants and cold water ... I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral ... is an anodyne expectorant of ... values and usefulness to patients ... ages Its certainty of action, and ... safety as a household remedy, ... forcible arguments in its favor, ... other cough preparation does its work ... quickly and satisfactorily. —C. H. ... M D, New Orleans, La.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr J C Ayer & Co. Lowell, ... Sold by all Druggists. Price $1, six bottles ...

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, ... Dogs, Hogs, ...

500 PAGE BOOK ... ment of Animals ... Chart Sent Free

Nos. Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations ... A A.—Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever ... B. B.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges ... C. C.—Distemper, Worms ... D. D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms ... E. E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia ... F. F.—Colic or Gripes, Hysteria ... G. G.—Miscarriage, Abortion, Sympathy ... H. H.—Urinary Diseases, Gravel ... I. I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange ... J. J.—Diseases of the Eye, ... with Specifics. ... Stable Case, with Specifics, ... with Hand Book) Complete ...

Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses) ... Sold by Druggists or ... Sent Prepaid on Receipt of ... Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St, ...

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 8.

In use 30 years. The only ... Nervous Debility, ... and Prostration, from ... $1 per vial, or ... SOLD BY Druggists, or ...

IDAHO DIVISION.

Spirited Reply By Mr. Parker to Mr. Howe.

He Charges the Administration With Fraud and Forgery, and Reviews the Whole Question—A Suggestion to the "Lewiston Clique."

OFFICE OF THE FREE PRESS, GRANGEVILLE, Idaho, Feb 20, 1888.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

With your permission I desire to analyze the alleged "answer" of J. M. Howe, of Lewiston, to a recent communication of mine opposing the annexation of the four northern counties of Idaho to Washington territory. This "answer" is a neatly old document which was compiled originally in 1880, and which, with an annual change of names attached thereto, and with slight variations of and amendments to the text has seen service in two or three sessions of congress, and is inflicted on an unoffending people at least four times a year through the columns of the Lewiston annexation barrel-organ, and again when we advance arguments against annexation, which they can neither ignore nor refute, they parade this old chestnut of an "answer" as though it were an invincible defense of an impregnable position. Its impregnability I presume arises from the fact that only its author and myself have ever read it— he melancholy drivel of dismal platitude with which its baseless fabrications are involved being enough to puzzle the mind and paralyze the understanding of the average lay-reader, who has yawned over it a thousand times in laudable efforts to comprehend its drift.

But pleasantry apart, the document in question is a series of falsehoods and misrepresentations from Alpha and Omega, with just enough of truth intermixed to give it the semblance of plausibility The very names signed to it are— some of them—used without the consent, knowledge or authority of the owners thereof The annexationists may call this statesmanship if they like, but the rest of the world will call it dishonesty and forgery. The names of L. P. Brown, A. Shumay, W S McWilliams and T. W. Girton, of Idaho county, were fraudulently attached, and of these Messrs. Williams and Girton are opponents of annexation. The name of Thomas T. Singleton, of Shoshone county, can be found at the head of a document signed by 60 citizens of Shoshone county on February 6, 1886, opposing annexation to Washington territory. This document was read in the lower house of congress and was published in the *Congressional Record* as part proceedings of the debate which occurred on February 24, 1886, over Delegate Hailey's bill to annex Northern Idaho to Washington territory. I therefore insist that the use of Mr. Singleton's name is also unauthorized. Having shown that there is forgery in the signatures to this wonderful document, I will now proceed to show by historical facts some of the false statements embalmed therein. It is a chronic assertion that Northern Idaho has been fighting for annexation since 1863. This is a lie. From the organization of Idaho territory down to the removal of the capital from Lewiston to Boise City there was never a word heard about annexation. The legislature of 1866-67 memorialized congress to create a new territory out of a portion of Idaho and Eastern Washington to be called "Columbia." The matter was then heard of in our legislative halls for fifteen years. Meanwhile the annexation barrel organ was started in Lewiston in 1875, and for five years it was the only paper in Idaho territory north of Boise City. Its mission was, and still is, to educate the people of the northern counties to the belief that the people of Southern Idaho are robbers, thieves and scalawags of the deepest dye, to inspire sectional hatred and fanaticism, and to this end there has been constant and malicious misrepresentation and denunciation of everything and everybody in "Southern" Idaho. These musical tirades, continuing week after week, finally succeed in convincing the people of Lewiston that they had "grievances" against "Southern" Idaho, based upon the removal of the capital from Lewiston to Boise City, and so they have ever since hugged the delusion that they desire to secede from Idaho, and now regularly inform congress that it made a mistake in organizing Idaho territory In 1877 and 1878 the legislature of Washington "invited" the cooperation of "North" Idaho in the framing of a constitution. "North" Idaho at that time comprised only three county organizations—Nez Perce, Idaho and Shoshone. Shoshone county was in the Coeur d'Alene basin, polling about fifty votes. Nez Perce county was principally Lewiston, and Idaho county was the mining camps on the Salmon river county, polling not more than 130 votes. The total voting population of all North Idaho was less than 600 at that time, and probably one-half of these votes were cast in Lewiston. Lewiston was in fact North Idaho, and what Lewiston dictated the interior country had to indorse. Hence the vote which sent the annexation-organ-grinder to participate in the framing of the Walla Walla constitution. The matter then rested again until 1880, when the repeated tirades against South Idaho, from the "Devil's Fulpit," caused a few citizens of Lewiston to nominate as an Independent candidate for congress, one Mason Brayman, the then carpet-bag governor of Idaho territory, having nothing to lose and everything to gain, promptly accepted the nomination and polled about 700 votes in the north. This same Brayman is the governor whom the annexationists assert refused to send them arms in the Nez Perce war of 1877, and whom and for which they bitterly denounce in this very document which I am now dissecting. Meanwhile, another paper was started in Lewiston, and as it, too, opposed the annexation cause, the movement took greater prestige than before, and it is not surprising, with a united press working in one direction, that a practically unanimous vote was cast for the annexation-republican candidate in 1884. There were, however, other reasons for this unanimity on the part of the people of the north." At that time Washington territory was furnishing to the enjoyment of a gilt-edged railroad boom. The Northern Pacific and Oregon Railway & Navigation companies, under the brilliant management of Henry Villard, were entering millions of dollars each month to the completion of his great railroad system through Oregon. They were the palmy days of the Transcontinental pool. The entire United States had just reached the top-notch of a cycle of industrial activity and corresponding prosperity. There were flush times in Oregon and Washington territory. All the world was rushing to the new northwest. Money was plentiful and everybody was growing rich on borrowed capital. Washington territory was extensively advertised, its future looked bright with promise, and her speedy admission into the union as a sovereign state was easy of accomplishment under a republican administration. Circumstances such as these, when viewed through the rose-colored spectacles of good times naturally impelled the people of "North" Idaho to participate in the prosperity of that glorious future so numerously predicted for this new commonwealth, and therefore the annexation movement received an impetus which culminated in the remarkable petition which so much emphasis is laid.

This petition with the colleges of the great railroad and Washington territory fell from the highest pinnacle of prosperity to the bottomless pit of financial stagnation. She fell far and struck hard. Her agricultural lands were—and to this day are—mortgaged to such an extent that she practically owned by the money lenders into whose hands they have since fallen in land-sized portions. Her people, too, lost their heads, and having arrived at the conclusion that legislation was the panacea for all the ills which afflicted the body politic, they proceeded to deal it with drastic admixtures of the petty schemes and iniquitous features of experimental legislation. Their violation of national obligations at Tacoma, Seattle, Whatcom and other points during the anti-Chinese propaganda need here only be mentioned as a part of the political revolution in the administration of national affairs had not postponed admission to the Union indefinitely. All these things have participated in effecting the change of front in public opinion in Northern Idaho concerning annexation.

It is a singular fact, too, that while the annexationists are very careful to treat us to enthusiastic demonstrations over that wonderfully unanimous vote of 2933 which floated Singleton into congress, they are equally careful not to open up that vote the side-lights of the colossal frauds, that the election was won by the solid votes, solidly cast, of the railroad labor on the Northern Pacific road in Kootenai county and of the same class on the Oregon Short Line in Alturas county Nor do they say a word of a memorable trip to Kootenai by a train-load—then newly organized—of the annexation-grinder with a liberal supply of the stereotype votes in that campaign. The plain fact is that election was one of those disgraceful incidents of frontier politics, where humanity at its poorest and unblushing corruption carry the day. The candidate was a carpet-bag office-seeking a territorial office, and who, without real interest in the territory, but by promises of office in the event of his election, secured the republican nomination for congress, and then came to Lewiston and by promises to non-officials and threats of removal to incumbents of federal offices and appeals to support annexation, he went before the people and by profuse ballot-box stuffing and voting soldiers, Indians and railroad laborers he received 3000 majority in the territory at large. Two years later he was beaten upon the same platform by 500 majority

Meanwhile, developments were occurring which opened up new possibilities in the career of Idaho territory. The discovery of the Wood river galena belt and the construction of the Oregon Short Line through Southern Idaho brought an influx of new population into that region and made it as accessible as Portland or Olympia, while railroad surveys made down Snake river promised to overcome the so-called "natural barriers" of the Salmon river mountains and to put the two sections of the territory in the close bonds of commercial intercourse—even as the Columbia river railroad has overcome the natural barrier of the Cascade range which separates Eastern Washington from Puget sound. And again, in the fall of 1885, the Coeur d'Alene mineral fields attracted a large population to whom the annexation scheme proves distasteful, probably because they have never been invited to express an opinion thereon, and they have further impugned the success of the annexation cause by boldly proclaiming that their interests are not identical with those of Washington, and that if Idaho is to be divided they prefer to go to Montana. And even in Lewiston, the hot-bed of the annexation agitation, there has always been a sentiment of indifference that has only bided its time to crystalize into open hostility This faction has long proclaimed its belief—and a majority of the people of "North" Idaho share it to-day—that annexation is nothing but an individual hobby that promises no practical benefit to northern Idaho or to its people, while its agitation has already materially hurt Lewiston, and that the subject has never been impartially discussed, and that the sentiment in its favor has been evoked by spasmodic fits of enthusiasm that it has been used as a catspaw to further the partisan interests of ambitious political adventurers, and that the measure, by its very nature and essence, is based on sectional hatred and can be only kept alive by poisoning the minds of the people of these northern counties against those of the south. It is further asserted —and I challenge discussion—that the advantages and benefits to be derived from annexation will not compensate the people for the losses incurred by the change. The wonderful advantages which we are to derive from annexation have never been lucidly explained, and only serve to mystify and deceive by their indefiniteness. Nothing but glittering generalities and platitudes have ever been advanced in support thereof.

The annexation advocates, also insist with particular emphasis upon the fact that the legislature of 1884-85, passed a memorial endorsing the movement. Like the vote of 1882, the fact is paraded as a wonderful and unique expression of unanimous opinion, but they carefully ignore certain other facts connected with its passage which would shed a great deal of light upon the weight attaching to it as an expression of honest legislative opinion and its passage—effected through log rolling tactics—was no more an expression of territorial opinion than was the memorial of 1880-81, which passed the council by practice so sharp that it dared not be introduced into the house—nor was an effort in that direction attempted in the session of 1882-83. The fact is that the average "memorial" passed by the average legislature has about as much weight with congress as a fly on a wagon-wheel. Whatever sins our legislature was guilty of in that respect has been atoned for by the prompt manner in which the last session almost unanimously passed an anti-segregation memorial, the members of the extreme northern counties, Kootenai and Shoshone, voting for it, which they would not have done if, as is falsely claimed, their constituents are a unit for annexation.

It is a fact that in the election of 1884 both political parties inserted annexation planks in their party platforms. Those were the palmy days of carpet-bag rule in the territories, and Idaho was cursed with a particularly venomous set of them. The candidate, Singleton, was territorial secretary, and his henchmen were all federal officials who used the weight of their influence to secure the success of the republican ticket. The republican convention met first, and the annexation plank was introduced by Arthur J Shaw, the republican receiver of the U S. land office at Lewiston. It was a bid for votes, and was knowingly inserted as such. The democratic convention met soon after and outbid the republicans. Now, mark the result! In that campaign—1884—it was presidential year—the federal office-holders in Idaho made unusual and extraordinary efforts to secure the success of the republican candidate for congress. In Nez Perce county the campaign was acrimonious. Even the U S judge of the district court adjourned his court, then sitting at Lewiston, and stumped the county, making "annexation" speeches on behalf of the "annexation" candidate, in which he accused the democratic party of being the party which upheld slavery and inaugurated the rebellion, and capped the climax of his "annexation" arguments by the astounding assertion that the democratic party was the enemy of good government and was opposed to internal improvements, and he triumphantly pointed out that the memorial had ever pulled a snag out of Snake river—the "annexation" paragraphs as these coming from a judicial officer—himself an avowed annexationist—opened the eyes of the people to the fact which large numbers had previously suspected, viz That annexation was a scheme devised, like the anti-Mormon issue, to elect a republican delegate to congress from this territory The vote of the northern counties divided on party issues and John Hailey was elected.

But John Hailey was an honest man. He told the people that if elected he would stand by the annexation plank in his party platform How well he did it let the fact that he secured the passage of the annexation bill through the lower house of congress attest. That bill passed in February, 1886. In November, 1883, he stood for re-election against an avowed anti-annexation candidate and was defeated In all the northern counties of Idaho John Hailey got his full party vote, and no more The anti annexation candidate, Delegate Dubois, polled his full party vote in the north, while in the South he obtained a big majority Hailey was slain in the house of his friends, betrayed by the very people in whose behalf he had sacrificed his political future in the bald counties, stabbed in the back by those whose behests he had obeyed His remarks in the halls of congress in the debate on his annexation bill were almost prophetic. Alluding to the number of letters and telegrams which poured in upon him at that time from citizens of North Idaho urging him to withdraw his bill, Mr Hailey said

"I gave them due notice that if that (annexation) plank was inserted in the platform, and they nominated me, that if elected I would try to give this portion of Idaho away to Washington territory I now propose to keep good the pledges made by my party and myself by trying to have them annexed to Washington territory They have expressed a desire to go to Washington, and I do not propose to keep them from going They have been very troublesome I hope the bill will pass to annex them. It has been clearly understood that the people of those counties wanted to be annexed to Washington territory. * * * Now, at this late date, some of these northern counties are kicking about it, when they find that they can really be annexed to Washington territory, and they do not want it near so bad as they thought they did, and for that reason they send here and oppose the passage of the bill which proposes to give them the very thing they have been asking for, and I therefore insist upon the passage of the bill"

This bill passed the house of representatives February 24, 1886, and went to the senate In November, 1888, Mr Hailey stood for re-election against Mr Dubois, an avowed anti annexation candidate, and Mr Hailey was defeated—slain in the house of those he had befriended! In the face of this fact the claim is still falsely and impudently made that the people of these northern counties are unanimous in their desire for annexation!

I come now to the consideration of the principal article of faith in the annexation creed, and that is the popular falsehood that there exists between "north" and "south" Idaho an "impassable mountain barrier" It was only last summer that a practicable railroad route was surveyed over this alleged "impassable barrier," and a wagon road route was surveyed in 1878 by the military department for a military road between Fort Boise and Fort Lapwai The estimated cost of the entire road was then $80,000, but the project was killed by the famine in Lewiston who are resolved to have no communication with South Idaho Since that time the greater portion of the road has been built over the route, and a bill is now in congress to complete the short distance not yet opened. The highest point on the route is not over 5500 feet above sea level, and the real obstacle is not the mountains, but the canyon of Salmon river Compared to the Cascade range between Eastern and Western Oregon and Eastern Washington and Puget sound, our Salmon river range is no obstacle at all The old idea of bounding states by mountain ranges or navigable streams is exploded The once so-called "impassable mountain barrier" is simply an elevation to be overcome by easy grades or pierced by a railroad tunnel, as in the case of the Cascades, and it is among the immediate probabilities that the Salmon river range will be traversed by the "Idaho Northern" branch of the Union Pacific railroad system, which will do for Idaho what the "Utah Northern" branch of the Union Pacific railroad system, which will do for Idaho what the "Utah Northern" branch of the Union Pacific railroad system has done for Montana. Our territory is but in its infancy, and facts are developing almost daily which surprise even those who know it best.

The most ridiculous, childish and imbecile feature of the annexation proclamation is the assertion that because we have Indians here we are in daily dread of repeated Indian wars. Men who deliberately make such vicious overstatements as that should be confined in an asylum for the insane. It is a wilful, malicious and deliberate lie. The Nez Perces and the Coeur d'Alenes are our principal tribes, and they are the most peaceful Indians on the coast. It is true that a branch of the Nez Perces broke out in 1877 and did much havoc, but since then peace has reigned supreme in Idaho, and the military garrisons have all been removed And even if we were annexed to Washington to-morrow, the Indians would still be with us and we would be just as subject to "deadly outbreaks" then as now. The old ladies in Lewiston who ...nocked that remarkable argument should quiet their nerves with liberal doses of catnip tea Their statement that arms were not sent here from Boise city during the war of 1877 is true, for the simple reason that there were then but very few guns at the governor's disposal. I was a private in Company E, First regiment, Idaho militia, organized in the Weiser settlements, seventy-five miles from Boise city, and the only arm I had was a rusty breech-loading shot-gun. Others of the scouts were similarly armed. When the governor got the territorial quota of arms from the government, they were promptly dispatched to Warrens, and I believe to Camas prairie. It is a base falsehood that troops were unable to come over the Salmon river mountains from "South" to "North" Idaho. None were dispatched by that route, unless it was for the purpose of intercepting the hostiles when they crossed Salmon river, and I challenge the authors of that statement to publish the name of the commander of any United States troops who were unable to cross The fact is that the route over the Salmon river mountains has been traversed both summer and winter without a break ever since the first settlement of the country There is now living in Portland a gentleman who, I believe, is connected with some newspaper, and who, as early as 1865, crossed those very mountains under the guidance of Nez Perce Indians, and who taught school all the following winter at the Indian mission, where the Lapwai agency now is. The name of this gentleman is J S Griffin Furthermore, the old Lewiston and Placerville trail was the main thoroughfare between North and South Idaho in the early days, and was traveled at all seasons of the year by passengers and freighters to and from the mines in the Boise basin. It is idle, however, to expect accurate geographic or topographic knowledge of this country from a crowd like the authors of this wonderful manifesto, very few of whom have ever been outside of Nez Perce county since they drifted there in the early 60s, and some of them, to my personal knowledge, have never been twenty miles from Lewiston in all that time. Such men may be excused for thinking that Lewiston is the hub of the universe, but when they venture on subjects too deep for their length of leg they must take the consequences.

Another stronghold proudly paraded as an irresistible argument on behalf of annexation is the assertion, repeated with parrot-like monotony, that the "commercial interests" of Northern Idaho are identified with those of Washington territory. This is another falsehood. We have no intercourse with Washington territory that can by any stretch of the imagination be dignified or construed into any such sonorous expression as "commercial relations." Our merchants do their trading with Portland, San Francisco, and Eastern cities, but principally with Portland, so that if the "commercial" argument is to retain its force it should vocates should push it to its logical conclusion and annex us to Oregon. We do not buy merchandise from, or sell our produce to, anybody in Washington territory, nor do I believe that anyone now living will live to see our trade transferred from Portland to the commercial system of Puget sound. Equally absurd is the plea that we have to travel through a part of Oregon to reach the territorial capital at Boise City. By a parity of reasoning Washington territory ought to be annexed to Oregon because they traverse your state from east to west for almost its entire length in order to reach Olympia. We are further told that "we stand in the position of Maine, which struggled for thirty years for her independence." There is no analogy in the illustration, since the separation of Maine from Massachusetts was only a political justification of a natural separation, since the coast line of New Hampshire intervened between the two portions of Massachusetts. The talk that we are "held in bondage by our taskmasters of South Idaho" is the veriest bosh, and only shows how hard up for legitimate argument the annexationists are when they have to resort to the use of such weapons Each county has its representation in every nominating convention and in every session of the legislature, and contributes its pro rata to the territorial legislature. Nez Perce county paid $8000 last year In other words, the rich man instead of pitying his poor neighbors waxeth angry because he himself is not poor To what purpose has the press of "North" Idaho been lauding up her boundless resources if it has not increased the population and the value of taxable property? This retailing of the Irish tenant, who, on the agent's desk, saying, "There is every penny I can rake You must be content with that" But," said the agent, counting the notes, "there is more than enough to pay the rent." "Oh," remarked the crestfallen farmer, "I gave you the wrong bundle, Yours is here in my other pocket" So, while they represent to the possible proprietor—Washington territory—that the panhandle is a mine of boundless wealth, to the actual assessor they would have it deteriorate in value and regarded as only a barren waste Not a valid reason has yet been advanced for its division. The interests of all sections of Idaho are identical, and there is no one locality which suffers undue from the operation of laws enacted for the whole of the territory The inconvenience and expense which would be saddled upon the people through their sudden transition from the laws of Idaho to those of Washington have never been considered. Our judicial districts, county governments, voting precincts, road and school districts, would all have to be reconstructed to conform to the code of Washington, and apart from the inconvenience arising while we were adapting ourselves to the new system, we would be brought under the jurisdiction of many laws odious to us, accustomed to the broad and liberal ideas of liberty and toleration which prevail in Idaho The code of Idaho is identical with that of California, and is incomparably superior to that of Washington, where it puzzles the ingenuity of a Philadelphia lawyer to unravel the intricacies of her attachment law. The laws of Washington territory governing the procedure in courts of probate would be, some of them, eminently distasteful to our people Gov Semple in his message to the late lamented legislature called attention to the tangled intricacy of the code which prevails there, and suggested simplification, which that notorious assemblage of cranks diligently refrained from doing

But when a fad like annexation takes hold of a community, it is idle to expect a common sense argument from its advocates. The alleged miseries which they claim to suffer from living in Idaho territory are on a par with the self inflicted tortures of religious devotees The "wrongs" which they allege are inflicted upon us by "our task-masters of the south" are purely imaginary as the wonderful "exodus" in which it is alleged we are to derive from the mere act of switching us off from one territory to another. They cannot specify an act of unjust treatment from that source. They cannot point out a benefit to accrue to us from annexation and when challenged to do so answer with a diarrhea of glittering generalities which only mystify the subject, instead of coming down to hard pan specific statements The unvarnished truth is that the annexation issue is kept alive for the sole reason that it affords an easy means by which ambitious and self seeking schemers can raise themselves into temporary importance by a display of the cheap rags and demagogic championship of the dear people of the "north" against the "usurpers, tyrants and task masters of the south" There never was yet in any country in all the world s history any lack of selfish demagogues who will do their utmost to convince the dear people that they are misgoverned, or too much governed, or not governed enough, and there are always ignorant and unthinking men ready and willing to be led astray by the vicious over statements of catch penny politicians. Nothing is more easy to arouse or more difficult to allay than sectional prejudice, and this is the chief weapon used by the Lewiston demagogues in their efforts to antagonize the two sections of Idaho The same feeling of hostility exists today between Eastern and Western Oregon, Eastern and Western Washington, Northern and Southern California, between the ranchers of the Wilamette and Portland—yea, between Moscow and Lewiston—and all the other states and territories and all other local subdivisions in the Union, although not in so marked a degree as that existing here against South Idaho, because elsewhere the politicians are actual residents, and their utterances are greatly modified by state or territorial pride, while in Idaho the carpet-bag statesmen who have run unfortunately, and to our detriment, dominated our politics, being restrained by no such considerations, and desiring only temporary partisan and personal advantage, are shameless in the mendacity of their utterances to keep alive the fires of sectional hatred. They must either rule or ruin They are irreconcilables. They would be chronic disturbers of the public peace in Washington territory as they are in Idaho. They would be anarchists in Chicago They prepared the annexation scheme as a bolus to be swallowed by everybody in Northern Idaho without inquiring as to its remedial effects, the ingredients of which it is composed, or the wisdom and ability of the doctors who prescribed it. Implicit obedience is not a cardinal virtue in a new country, and there are thousands of new comers in these northern counties who do not come to invest in ready made, hand me-down opinions on any subject, and therefore happened that great interest was awakened in the subject of annexation when it transpired that there was real danger of its becoming an accomplished fact Heretofore it had been regarded as a theory and had been discussed more or less superficially Nobody for a moment apprehended that any serious effort would be made to enact it into a law, and it had been tolerated simply to gratify the prejudices of a few ancient relics in Lewiston who desired to show their teeth to Boise City over the removal of the territorial capital But when the measure passed the lower house of congress there was blood on the face of the moon. The 2000 voters in the new Coeur d'Alene country were up in arms. Kootenai and Idaho counties sent on official remonstrances and these were met by the annexation organ-grinder in Lewiston with the following ludicrous manifesto that these remonstrants were new-comers. I quote as follows

"They were not asked to come here to change our political alliance, and we do not see that congress can, with propriety, listen to those as any part of the real citizens of North Idaho"

That, Mr. Editor, is the tone used by the annexationists against all who do not accept their dogmas. Every man who does not instantly fall down and worship the calf of annexation which the Lewiston clique have set up, is denounced as a "traitor to the North," a "hireling of the South" "an enemy of progress," "a Johnny come-lately" ", or, as in my own case, "a British monarchist, " owing to the fact that I was born in England They have never realized the fact that men may and do honestly differ about annexation as they differ on politics, free trade and protection and other public questions, and they proscribe and ostracise anybody who expresses a skeptical opinion as to whether annexation will accomplish for us all the wonderful benefits that its advocates claim for it. It is by discussion alone that the truth or falsity of any given proposition can be arrived at, and discussion is the very thing which he annexation doctrinaires have endeavored to avoid in themselves, and by harsh and intolerant measures to suppress in others It is true that I have read and listened to many plausible arguments, much exaggerated assertions, some of a little excellent and less common sense about annexation, but I have never yet heard an answer to the conundrum of "what are the people going to gain by annexation." Will it lessen our taxes, open our reservations, build our railroads, bridge our rivers, or increase our trade Will it improve our moral or social status, increase our political influence, promote immigration or in any other way hasten the development of the resources of these counties" Will it give us a better educational system, or a better form of municipal, county or territorial government Will it add to the liberties and political privileges which we now enjoy? I should like the champions of annexation to answer these conundrums in a frank and friendly manner The people are unutterably tired of the glittering generalities, reckless assertion and repeated masquerading behind the vote of 1882 with which the cause has been maintained in the past, and they now demand specific and detailed information about its practical workings if put in operation. As matters stand to-day Idaho is a better country than Washington, because under the generous and equitable laws of Idaho there is a more even distribution of wealth and more opportunities for its acquirement than in Washington, where class legislation favors the rich, harasses the poor and fosters the monopoly of every form of wealth. These are a few of the objections which has caused our people to modify their old opinions on annexation, and which no amount of censure or hostile criticism can overcome. They must be fully, fairly and frankly met. The situation here now is not as it was ten, or even five years ago, when Lewiston was all there was of Northern Idaho and dictated the politics of the 500 or 600 vote s who comprised the population. We are asking history too fast in these days to be bound hand and foot forever by a few incidents which happened in our politics a decade ago Washington is growing rapidly and we rejoice at it, but Idaho is not standing still and there are those among us who have been here since the organization of the territory and who have prospered under just and equitable laws and who will vote and work and spend money liberally to maintain her intact, and this not from sinister motives, but from motives of territorial pride As long as the annexation scheme was a harmless hobby horse, these people flattered and regarded it as a vent for superfluous talk, but the moment it developed dangerous symptoms they applied and will continue to apply heroic measures. The Lewiston clique can very quickly ascertain the correct temper of the people by nominating an annexation candidate for congress next November on a straight annexation platform If the sentiment in these northern counties is as unanimous as they impudently claim, they can elect their man over the divided vote which will be given the regular nominees in the northern counties I invite them to make the experiment.

A I PARKER.

EUGENE NOTES.

EUGENE, Feb 29

Mrs. Alex. Cockerline has been dangerously ill from a relapse with the measles for several days

Mr T J Dorian has sold his city property and purchased a large ranch on Camp creek where he intends making his future residence.

The Bank of Oregon opened its doors for business last Monday morning It numbers among its stockholders about thirty of our citizens and will doubtless do its share of the business

Mr B F Dorris, city recorder, has been quite ill for the last two weeks. Meantime police court has been presided over by his son, Mr George A Dorris, a practicing attorney of this city

The measles have prevailed to such an extent that the schools have had a very light attendance for the last month In other respects the health of our city has been unusually good this winter

Prof George has been holding a series of musical conventions, giving concerts and song services in the various churches during the last two weeks, all of which have proved entertaining and instructive

Sheriff Sloan has been to Eastern Oregon for the last ten days looking after his stock interests, and it has taken about two deputies and a watchman after night to keep five jailbirds from tearing down the old jail.

The event of he week is the dedication of the new Masonic temple, which occurs this evening About 200 guests have been invited, besides the members of the grand lodge and other lodges of the valley, and it is expected there will be a large attendance

The firm of Pengra, Wheeler & Co., of Springfield, so long known in this part of this state, has been dissolved the partners dividing the different interests, but the manufacture of flour and lumber will be increased rather than diminished by the dissolution

The Eugene Milling Company are advertising to furnish free water power for a term of years to any party or company that will engage in any woolen or her manufacturing enterprise This we deem a step in the right direction Lane county needs more manufacturing establishments

Our electric light company has purchased a large boiler and two fine engines to drive their machinery in case the water power should fail at any time Their system is increasing in popularity, the lights the best on the coast outside regular sunshine, and a majority of our citizens will use them

The political slate makers have manifested considerable activity within the last few weeks Lane county being so equally balanced between the two parties, the specially popular men in each have an overweening confidence that they can carry more than their party vote and thus distance the other fellow

The organization of a board of trade with sixty members has been satisfactorily effected The standing committees will be announced at an adjourned meeting to be held next Saturday evening It is confidently expected that such a board can and will do much good in pushing Eugene and Lane county to the front The organization is composed of our most wide-awake and enterprising citizens, Hon E P Dunn President, and Col J A Straight, secretary

SALEM ITEMS

Measles are somewhat prevalent, but no fatal Adults do not all escape them

Sales of real estate are more frequent, and the market is decidedly looking up

Elders Webb Wade and Richardson are holding a protracted meeting in the Christian church, with good interest.

Newcomers from the East admire our fine weather, and wonder to see garden making and flowers blooming in the open air in February

The prohibitionists are manifesting much activity They hold their primaries on the 10th and county convention on the 15th of March Elder J W Webb has resigned his pastorate, after two years service, and is shortly to commence an active canvass of Marion, Douglas, Multnomah and other counties as state organizer for the party

Constipation which gives rise to many graver troubles, is cured and prevented by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them and you will be convinced.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

OREGON

Whole number of scholars in Weston district 224. Average daily attendance, 150.

The engines burned in the fire at Albina are being repaired at the shops at The Dalles.

Many strangers are coming into the valley looking for investments, says an Ashland paper.

Grass is growing rapidly and stock are taking advantage of it and becoming fat, says a Grant county paper.

Tramps are becoming quite numerous, and the city marshal had six in jail one day last week, says The Dalles paper.

Ochoco Review The measles seem to work their way into every part of the town. G. W Barnes has four cases in his family

Grass continues growing fast on the hill ranges, and stock, when turned out, will soon become fat again, says the Klamath Star

Josephine county has been treated to fine rains during the past week, so that mining and farming will both be pushed this season.

Ochoco Review Will Barnes had a very serious fall from a horse, Wednesday, near his ranch at Howard, cutting his upper lip badly, and otherwise injuring himself.

Silverton Appeal The measles have struck Woodburn in earnest. About forty cases here now, with a prospect of as many more They seem to be the worst form of measles, and there are several bad cases.

Dalles Times-Mountaineer It is reported, on good authority, that 2 Co., of this city, will lease the old mint building as an armory, and will refit it for that purpose This will make elegant quarters for our militia company

Grass is growing finely in the hills and on the ranges in Southern Oregon and affords excellent feed for the numerous herds of stock, which have wintered very well, in fact, better than for several years past, says a Jackson county paper.

A. McBrose, who has the Burgus sheep on the shares, gave his sheep a scare by firing his pistol in their midst one day this week, and succeeded in piling them up in a ditch, where 10 lead smothered to death, says a Prineville paper

Between paper Wednesday Ed Kellenberger, while on the way to Sweet Home, met with a very painful accident by his horse stumbling and falling on him On examination it was found that both his shoulder blades were fractured.

Dalles paper The grass is reported growing on the hills, and there is fair feeding for animals. There is not much fear of any further loss, except where they are in weak condition, and the bleak weather of next month cause their death.

The scows and fish wheels beached along the river are generally getting an overhauling, and the sound of the hammer and clink of the caulking iron is heard from daylight until dark, says the Wasco Sun. Several scows are getting almost a rebuilding.

From all points of the river come reports of activity in logging camps. The output of 1888 will exceed anything in the history of logging on the Columbia river, says the Astorian. The Southern California

PACIFIC
The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1888.

WHY THE JOINT LEASE IS OPPOSED.

A special telegram from New York, published in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of February 21, says "The opinion here is that the joint lease of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's property by the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific companies is not likely to be hindered by the violent opposition which it has aroused in Portland. Under the laws of Oregon a majority of the directors are residents of the state. At two recent meetings there the action of the New York directors, who compose the executive committee, has failed of approval by a vote of 4 to 3. It would be easy enough to overcome this opposition if it was considered necessary for two of the New York directors to go to Oregon for that purpose." This means, probably, that the proxy-voting directors here would be outvoted, and that this would be all there was of it.

But even after this were done the fact would remain that the joint lease would be in direct violation of the law of Oregon, which prohibits the lease of any railway of the state to a railway company owning or operating a parallel or competing line. As an act attempted in gross defiance of the law, the joint lease, though approved by the majority of the directors, would be open to "treatment" by the authority of the state.

The same special from New York goes on to say: The ground of the hostility of the Portland people is the belief that the joint lease discriminates against the business of that port. The recent meetings of the board of trade and the report of its committee were filled with these forebodings. President Harris, of the Northern Pacific, said to-day: "Our friends in Portland are apparently of the opinion that that city can not maintain its commercial supremacy unless there are two or three railroads running into it. They seem to base their success on railroad competition, forgetting that the East has outgrown that notion. There is nothing in the joint lease that is to the detriment of Portland. We have been expecting rather that Tacoma might complain, for it has an equal right to do so, but we have not heard a whisper in opposition from there. The traffic will go to the best market, I suppose, and nothing in the lease will prevent it." Another officer of the Northern Pacific remarked: "Portland is complaining simply because it is not protected against all competition. It does not like the completion of the Cascade branch, and evidently dreads being put on equal terms with the Puget sound terminus."

These statements require correction. Portland does not dread the completion of the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific, and has no dread of being put on equal terms with Puget sound. Portland has always looked forward to the completion of the Cascade division, and has always expected that, when completed, it would be operated with a view to promotion of the interests of Puget sound. And this is right. What Portland objects to in the joint lease are these things, namely: That the lease will tie up and subordinate the O. R. & N. to the Northern will prevent the O. R. & N. from making extensions throughout Northwest territory, will disable the advantages it possesses in better grades, will hold it back from extending the relief to business on the lower river and bar which, as an independent road it would be bound to afford, will oppress the capitalists of Portland, who are developing mines in the interior, and prevent the city from getting the advantages thereof in business and industry, and finally, will be a means of oppression to the whole industry of the great territory thus "divided" by the railway corporations.

Linked to the Northern Pacific—its competitor—the O. R. & N. will cease to be an independent agency in the business of the country. It can do nothing more than the Northern allows, and the Northern will allow it to do nothing against its own interest. The natural result will be to paralyze the O. R. & N. as a factor in our railway system, and this will be as injurious to the country at the eastern terminus as to the western terminus of its lines.

Portland does not expect to be "protected against competition." But Portland has the advantage of a route with descending grades from the great interior, and it does not want this advantage given away by equalization with a route that crosses a high mountain barrier. It is not willing that the O. R. & N., by giving away this advantage, should lose the inducement of removing the burden on commerce between Portland and the sea—which burden is now continued in large degree by that company itself. Portland is not willing that the inducement be withdrawn from the O. R. & N. of reducing the charges to and from the interior, and of extending railway facilities into districts which Portland's capital is developing, and where Portland would naturally extend her trade. Moreover, the act to authorize the lease of the O. R. & N. was passed through the legislature by the efforts of Portland, upon the distinct promise from the agents of that company and of the Union Pacific that branches would be extended to the mining and agricultural districts of the interior, upon the statement that the combination of the Union Pacific and O. R. & N. would enable the consolidated lines to serve the country better than heretofore, and upon representations that the combination was necessary as a means of securing a through Oregon line under one management, to meet the Northern Pacific and prevent that road from getting and holding advantages in the business of the Northwest.

The connection with the Northern violates all these promises and defeats all these proposed advantages. It is a step, moreover, in contravention of law. These, in brief, are the reasons which give existence in Portland to the public feeling against the policy. It is an act of legislation which is a combination to oppress the people, to the gain of the corporate interests of Oregon at a disadvantage, and for the profit (falsely) to be based on an authority only the legislature of Oregon. If these are not sufficient reasons for protesting against it, what reasons would be given enough to fill a column or two?

A LETTER AND HER REPLY.

The letter written by the widow of the late Thomas A. Hendricks, printed in another column is such a letter in the main, as might be expected from a woman in circumstances like hers—if she were to write a letter at all. In its statement we do not refer to what she says of the report that she complained because she was not getting a pension, but to what she says about her late husband and his political life. This, of course, she would defend, since she could not expect to see it and understand it as the country saw it and understood it.

The statement published in THE OREGONIAN that she had complained because she had not received a pension, though the widows of Gens. Logan and Blair had received pensions, was a clipping from one of a large number of Eastern newspapers that published the statement. It was published in democratic and republican journals alike. Mrs. Hendricks must have seen it in many newspapers before she saw it in THE OREGONIAN. Her statement is that she did not expect a pension, but felt that she ought to have been granted the salary that would have been due her husband as vice-president.

It would not be a seemly thing to enter into a controversy or discussion with Mrs. Hendricks about the political principles and actions of her late husband—though her letter might invite it. Mr. Hendricks, she says, has a record that attests his loyalty to the country, "he voted for all war supplies during the time he was in the senate."

This claim has been put forward at all times since the war as proof of his loyalty, and it is the sole thing that can be adduced to prove it. As a senator he could not possibly vote against supplies of food and clothing to the men in the field. But he was opposed to the whole policy of the war, he voted against the levy of necessary war taxes, opposed the draft legislation and other measures necessary to fill up the armies, and stood precisely on the ground that Vallandigham occupied—though he was more guarded in his utterances than Vallandigham and some of the other leading "copperheads" were.

Mr. Hendricks was a disciple of Jefferson and Calhoun, and believed in their theory of the government. It was this theory that the secessionists stood upon and cited for their justification. Mr. Hendricks also was a believer in and defender of slavery. He was one of the few Northern men in congress in 1854 who voted for repeal of the Missouri compromise, so as to open the way for the extension of slavery into the free territories, and from that day till slavery was finally abolished he was ever its advocate and defender. He used all the influence he possessed to prevent the adoption of the amendment to the constitution by which it was abolished, and voted as a senator against submitting the amendment to the states for their action. He constantly held that the United States had the right neither to push the war against the seceding states, nor to abolish slavery. It was impossible, therefore, that he should be faithful to the Union, in a struggle that involved the overthrow both of slavery and of the Jefferson-Calhoun state-supremacy theory of the relations of the states and of the general government to each other.

The less that is said in attempted defense of men who held political principles like those of Mr. Hendricks, and had political careers resembling his, the better for them, since attempted defense is almost certain to provoke an inquiry which never can add anything to their reputations. Hendricks never could have been elected to the vice-presidency, if that position were not regarded as unimportant, or if the electors of the country had possessed the power in casting their ballots to discriminate against him.

OBJECTIONS TO THE TREATY.

There is a notable difference of opinion in high quarters concerning the fishery treaty which is now before the senate for ratification. Mr. Bayard insists that it fully secures all that is desired or desirable. In an interview he says: "I don't hesitate to say that if Canada had conceded to American fishermen in 1885 one-fourth of the rights that are secured for them by this treaty there would have been no trouble at all. We would not have heard a single complaint, because no grievance would have been felt. Every difficulty that the American fisherman has had to contend with has been remedied by this treaty." But in spite of this high approval, the fishermen directly interested, and who ought to know what they want, are not content. At Gloucester and other fishing towns there have been indignation meetings since the publication of the treaty. The Maine and Massachusetts senators have been asked specifically to vote against its confirmation. Opposition to the treaty at Washington, if less outspoken, is scarcely less serious, and the best informed correspondents agree that it has scarcely a chance of approval. A special to the Chicago *Tribune* says: "The treaty is sure to be rejected. The scrutiny of Mr. Bayard's diplomacy which has followed the publicity given the treaty makes this certain. Some of the Western senators thought that New England sentiment might be too one-sided, but a comparison of what the secretary of state laid down in the correspondence with Minister West as indis putable American rights which could not be modified or compromised with what is set out in the treaty has caused them to change their minds." This is confirmed by a special to the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, the correspondent adding that the "senate will probably reject the protocol, and then postpone the consideration of the treaty itself until December.

One of the strongest criticisms made in the treaty is the encouragement it gives the Canadians to strive for a one-sided reciprocity by making things uncomfortable for the fishing vessels of the United States till consent is given to the free fish scheme. Outside of the objection to the United States bargaining for rights which ought to be here without bargaining, reciprocity in the way of free fish in return for free fishing is all to the gain of Canada.

The Pacific coast has less direct interest in this fishery treaty than in the question of commercial union with Canada, which it is bringing into prominence. In the event, almost certain, of failure of the treaty, this will probably be the next proposition for solution of the whole fishery trouble. Any arrangement of this kind will in all likelihood include British Columbia and permit the introduction of British Columbia lumber and coal as well as fish into the markets of this coast.

BAR PILOTAGE.

"A Moody Pilot," undertakes to demonstrate in a letter in the Astoria *Pioneer* that pilotage charges at the Columbia river bar are cheaper than at other Pacific coast ports. He says that the rate for a 2000-ton ship (loaded) at the Columbia bar is $196, that the rate for a ship of the same class at San Francisco is $490 and at Puget sound $632. We are not able to say whether this statement is true or not as to San Francisco, but it certainly is not true as to the Sound, since vessels entering there have to pay no pilotage at all, simply employing a tug, which does the whole business of pilotage and towage, and for less money than the cost of towage alone under the piratical system in force at the Columbia bar. But in any event the charge at the Columbia is more than it should be. If this were not so, the pilots would not be able to turn over a share of their fees (15 per cent., according to ex-Pilot Commissioner Stout) to the towage ring. This fact of itself demonstrates that their charges are higher than they ought to be.

Just what service the Columbia river pilots perform for their fees we have never been able to see. The tugs "take hold" before the ship reaches water where pilotage is necessary and cast off without direction from the pilot who remains on board the ship, which follows silently from three to six hundred feet in the rear. Practically the tug does the piloting as well as the towing. The pilots claim that their service is necessary while ships are laying off the bar, as they do sometimes for several days before coming in, but it may be doubted if they do not do more harm than good. A pilot, to show his skill (and the less skill he has the more he attempts to make a show of skill), often keeps a ship in dangerous water near shore when she would be safer further to seaward. The case of the Abercorn, recently lost, illustrates this point. If the captain of the Abercorn had not trusted to a pilot and had been navigating his own vessel, he would have kept in safe water and would not have drifted on the shore.

It will probably be necessary to maintain and pay a pilot service at the Columbia river bar, since the general laws of underwriting require it, but practically the pilots are useless and in the long run probably do more harm than good. Sawmill men who operate their own vessels, knowing the uselessness of pilots and deeming their charges burdensome, appealed to the late territorial legislature to relieve lumber ships from compulsory pilotage.

FREE WOOL—TAXED WOOLENS.

On the 18th of February, Mills, of Texas, chairman of the committee on ways and means, accompanied by other members of the committee, went to Providence, R. I., to see the woolen manufacturers. It had been reported that some of the manufacturers were disposed to object to repeal of the wool duty, fearing that it would be followed by repeal of the duty on woolens. It was the mission of Mr. Mills to assure them that they need have no fears on this point. A meeting was called, and Mills proceeded to address it.

He said to the manufacturers: "The duty on wool is a burden on your business. We propose to take those duties off. Don't you be alarmed, my friends, that your manufactured goods will be placed on the free list. They never will be. The vote that puts the raw material on the free list will protect manufactured goods from being put on the free list. You owe it to yourselves and to your own industries to say to your representatives in congress, 'Help this reform.'"

Here is an interesting thing for the wool growers of Oregon. Observe that Mr. Mills is not an unimportant person, but is chairman of the committee on ways and means, now preparing a tariff bill. He says to the wool growers, "You shall not have protection;" yet he says to the capitalist who is engaged in manufacturing, "Fear not, protection shall be continued to you."

The wool grower is to lose the benefit of protection so far as protection can benefit him, yet he is to be obliged to pay the manufacturer protection prices for the clothing he must buy. The agricultural districts of the United States will have something to say on this proposition, as well as the manufacturing cantons.

But Mr. Mills does not propose to put hemp, rice and sugar on the free list. Not at all. These are Southern agricultural products. Before all is done there will be a protest somewhat vigorous and effective against this combination of Southern profit plans and Northern manufacturers to carry their own ends.

The State Fish Commission have given formal notice to the public in general and to the Fishermen's Protective Union in particular that the law regulating the taking of salmon from the Columbia river and its tributaries will be enforced during the coming season. This action, while somewhat out of the ordinary, is proper under the circumstances. On the part of the fishermen and cannerymen there ought to be entire willingness to co-operate in giving the fish a chance to reach the upper waters in such numbers as to make sure sufficient spawning beds. We are told that the quantity of gear in the river this year will be less than last year by at least one-fourth.

With reference to the scheme concerning the territories now before congress the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* says: "It is no doubt true that Montana and Washington, as well as North Dakota and South Dakota, are now ready for statehood. But the omnibus bill of the committee majority bears the marks of a device to submit once more the whole question of the admission of new states to the determination of party necessities."

A letter from Indianapolis, in the Chicago *Tribune*, signed "A Friend of Both," says that there is no animosity in Indiana between the friends of Harrison and Gresham. The advocates of either would readily vote for the other if "matters turn that way."

It is a spectacle for the country to find Black burn, Kentucky senator and ex-rebel brigadier, sneering in the debate on the pension bill at the "super-loyal men" of the Grand Army. This is one of the penalties of democratic ascendancy in the government.

Among the mines of the South Fork of Coeur d'Alene, now rapidly developing, is the Argentine. It is owned by Portland parties, already has a considerable output of rich rock, and will soon be shipping ores in large amount.

Answer to correspondent: Mr. Hagmann, in all human likelihood, will be the republican nominee for congress. Writers on "The Congressional Nomination" may as well save their labor.

A high license act has been passed through the lower branch of the New Jersey legislature. Every democratic member and two republicans voted against it.

Gresham is rapidly growing in favor as a presidential candidate. A common expression is, "He would run like Garfield." And so he would.

You can't help thinking so, they are so very small and their action is so perfect. Only one pill a dose. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

MEETING NOTICES.

Young Men's Institute No. 50, meets all month, will be held at A. H. Ball on Wednesday Feb 22 8 P. M. 8 sup. By order of pres. M. O. MUNLY, Pres't.
W. T. CALVANISH Co. Sec'y.

BERGER & WYLDER, Sign Painters, 250 First bet. Washington and Alder. Painting.

H. H. HOWARD & BRO., Leading Printers. LOWEST PRICES. 8 WASH. IRON ST.

NEW TO-DAY.

SWALES & COMPANY'S LIVERY 28 CAR ST.

BICYCLES, TRICYCLES. Full stock on hand. Send for Catalogues. 1m88 P. T. MERRILL, 145 Fifth street, Portland.

FEEDER FOR LITHO. PRESS. A First Class Feeder will receive steady work and good pay. Apply at once. WEST SHORE office, Second and Yamhill. 1t

FOR SCHOOL CLERK, District No. 1, H. S. ALLEN. 1m6t

REAL ESTATE FIRM. The Real Estate business of J. Fred Clark & Co will hereafter be conducted under the style and firm name of J. FRED CLARK & SONS. 1m3 Portland, Or. Feb 27, 1888.

HOMES FOR PERSONS OF LIMITED MEANS. BARTSCH PARK ADDITION TO EAST PORTLAND. Desirable Lots cheap, on installments, without interest. DAVIS & DUNLAP, Real Estate Agents, 156 Morrison st.

Special Auction Sale of an Elegant Upright Parlor Grand Fisher Piano; cost five hundred dollars; a few months ago sold on account of departure. At sales room, 128 First st., Thursday, March 1st, at 10 A. M. st 3 T. J. O'CONNOR, Auctioneer.

TO LEASE. To Responsible Tenant. A FINE FARM AND BERRY FARM. 6 Chas. D. miles from East Portland. Good new buildings and good road to city. Apply to TELLER STEARNS & CO., Market st. and 2nd Fourth st. (at Ellis), East Portland.

Choice Real Estate. We offer for sale the following choice City, Suburban and Farming Properties. Handsome Residence centrally located, Morrison st. Quarter Block, building site S.W. corner Seventh and Lincoln sts. Desirable Residence, facing east best location Nob Hill. Residence on Jefferson street near East Park. Two mandrin trees. 40 acres adjoining Albina suitable for platting lots. 40 acres 5 miles from city, on Barnes road, heavily wooded. 80 acres 1 miles from city near Cedar Mills, a bargain. 200 acres in Benton and Polk, comprising several tracts, combining in one body of land, partly cleared, fenced and improved, fine farming fruit, grazing and timber, must be sold as a whole, a bargain to party who will purchase and divide into small farms. ALSO. A number of desirable farms in Yamhill, Polk, Benton and Clackamas counties, which parties unacquainted with values of all sections of Portland would do well to see us before purchasing. HOWARD & FLOWER, Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Alder Street. 1m 6st

DAYTON & HALL, PORTLAND, OR., SOLE AGENTS FOR. Warren Powder Mills, Boston Sporting, Snap Shop, etc. HELLER BROTHERS, Celebrated Rasps and Files. "CROWN JEWEL" SCYTHES. W. F. & J. BARNES, Foot-Power Machinery. FOOS & COMPANY, "New Champion" Wringers. "Simonds" SAW. NORWALK LOCK CO. | J. S. BENN'S Fine Bronze Hardware. Trout and Salmon Flies. "Wildwood" AXES. ELECTRICAL GOODS. | FISHING TACKLE. Price Lists sent on application.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION. S. L. N. GILMAN. GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers, No. 42 First st., next corner of Ash. Regular Auction Sales of Real Estate, Household Furniture and General Merchandise. TUESDAY and FRIDAYS at 10 A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE —OF— HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Etc. We will sell by auction at our Salesroom, No. 42 First Street, on FRIDAY, MARCH 2, at 10 A. M., Walnut and Ash Bedroom Suits, Brussels Carpets, Bed Lounges, Lounges, Pallets, Rockers, Crockery and Glassware. GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A. B. RICHARDSON, AUCTIONEER—Office No. 15 Washington st. Residence corner of Fifth and College.

AUCTION SALE —OF— Horses, Wagons & Harness. I will sell at the Furniture Warerooms of F. S. Chadbourne & Co. COR. FIRST & YAMHILL Sts. SATURDAY, MARCH 3, at 2 P. M., 2 large sorrel Work Horses, sound, kind and gentle; weight 1300 lbs. each. Also one Large Furniture Wagon, 2 sets of Double Harness, one Light Delivery Wagon, one Go-Cart, one set Single Harness. A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

T. J. O'CONNOR, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, No. 128 First st., bet. Washington and Alder. Auction sale of Real Estate, Furniture and General Merchandise, Horses, Buggies, etc. Regular sale day Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

ARE HERE! OUR FIRST INSTALLMENT —OF— NEW GOODS NOW ON SALE. 35 Cases WASH MATERIALS JUST OPENED. S. Lipman & Co.

THIS MORNING ARE HERE! Dress Materials, Pattern Suits, Elegant Trimmings, Anderson's Zephyrs, Jackets, Raglans, Etc., Etc. S. Lipman & Co.

WANTED—HELP. WANTED—TWO GOOD HARNESS MAKERS. Apply to John Clark, 101 Front street. 2tf

WANTED—MAN COOK FOR BOARDING-HOUSE in country. Apply to Whittier, Fuller & Co.

WANTED—A GOOD HARNESS MAKER. Steady employment. Apply to THOMAS McALLISTER, Sprague, W. T. 2417

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GIRL, WOMAN or man and wife; cook, etc., Overland Hotel. 2tf

WANTED—A GIRL FOR CHAMBER AND dining-room work at 51 Lawrence Hotel, cor. Second and Ellsworth. 293

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—LADIES TO WORK for a wholesale house on Needlework at their homes. (Rent any distance.) Good pay can be made. Everything furnished. Particulars free. Address Artistic Needlework Co., 125 Eighth st., New York. 285

ALL GIRLS THAT CAN DO PLAIN COOKING, as well or general housework call, all the week; good girls call, good German or Swedish cooks can get good wages by calling at 268 Second st. 172tm A. A. CATLIN.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS. A FOREIGNER WISHES TO TAKE LESSONS in shoemaking and reading State terms. Address N. N. care Oregonian. 2tf

EAST PORTLAND—WANTED—TO PURCHASE a lot and house with six to ten rooms. Apply with full particulars to P. V. A., care Oregonian. 2tf

WANTED—RUBBERS TO SMOOTH ON Rubber Boots. Apply to Portland Rubber Co., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. No ladies by and hours. 2tf

WANTED—TO BUY, SECOND HOUSE AND LOT, cheap for cash; must be cheap; no agents. Address, with price and location, A. B. C., Oregonian. 2tf

WANTED—AGENTS. WANTED—A MAN OF ENERGY AND PUSH with $15 to $25 capital to act as agent for a staple article; sells at sight; large profits; permanent business; no peddling. Call at 24 Second st., room 1, from 9 to 10 A. M. 2tf

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE. HOUSE, OUTBUILDINGS AND LOT (50x100) TO RENT with several years lease. Apply to A. Bauer, North end of Front street. 286tf

FARMS TO SALE—SOME GOOD PAYING ONES. The Western Mortgage Loan Co. has some farms for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Apply to WM. MACRUM, 140 Second street, Portland, Oregon. 2tf

$12,000 CASH WILL BUY CHOICE BUSINESS and residence property on Alder street, between Fifth and Sixth, belonging to the estate of Mrs. D. Bailey. 28 Call for circular. 1tm

FOR SALE—A HIGH, SIGHTLY, IMPROVED lot on Williams Avenue, Albina, first block south of Clarke; three blocks from school house; price $1,400 down, C. J. Cook, Bank Building, P. O. Box 93. 2t0

FOR SALE—A CHOICE AND SIGHTLY QUARTER block with three-story dwelling, all of best material, well located, will be sold at a sacrifice. For terms inquire of Portland Trust Company of Oregon, 13 Third st. 2tm

GARDENERS ATTENTION—WILL SELL ON A 5 or 10 years' lease, 5 acres of land, with 2 acres in fruit, consisting of apples, pears, prunes, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, small fruits, etc.; 2 acres in garden in town of Linnton; 2 acres in frame dwelling, with 8 rooms and cellar. Apply to Mrs. E. Hall, Linnton, Or. 2tf

ALBINA INVESTORS—I CAN OFFER FOR A ten days sale, lots situate or as a whole or in blocks in Albina Addition, fronting on Williams Avenue, and Albina Avenue, being one of the most desirable residence portions of Albina, at prices and terms unable to be equaled elsewhere. This property lays high and sightly in the most desirable part of the city, also will be eligible for business purposes. For full particulars call at the office of A. B. RANNEY & CO., Albina. 2tf

FOR SALE—FIVE BLOCKS AND WITHIN short distance of the State Capitol at Salem, with good house, baby fruit, berries, can be made the most attractive home in the city, perfect title. Also one stand of 160 acres, with furnished house, woodshed, outhouses, stock and tools. Location as to climate and orchard unsurpassed in the valley. Will sell or exchange for Portland property. Will sell below cost to cash purchasers. Address 2tf J. UTTER MYERS, Salem, Or.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE, NINETEEN MILES from the city, on the Base Line road, 5 miles from Gresham; 10 acres in cultivation, and about 1 acre in orchard; 3 acres of it level and 50 feet of the balance is gently rolling; the soil is a sandy loam; good house, barn and other buildings; plenty of water; fruit and shade trees in abundance; 2 miles from school house; price $1,500; terms easy. Inquire at the premises or address P. O. Box 1, Gresham, Or. 2tf

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF OF BLOCK 13 IN Albina, with six blocks of the R. R. bridge for $450. Inquire of John M. Pittinger. 284tf

FOR RENT—ROOM WITH FIRST-CLASS board for man and wife or single gentlemen; references. Address P. A., care Oregonian. 283

PILLINGS FOR $ WARRANTED AT DR. Howe's Dental Parlors, 20 and 21 Labbe block, corner Second and Washington streets. 1t

DO YOU DINE with ease? If you do not call on him at the Occidental. Open day and night. 1tf

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 5 FIFTEENTH ST. between Main and Salmon sts. Inquire at the Vienna, cor. Second and Washington sts. 281tf

WOOD—IF YOU WANT GOOD DRY FIR cut or ash wood, go to the Exeter wood yard, 6 ft of Morrison st. Telephone 189. 18tf

WANTED—A POSITION BY A CAPABLE woman to do general housework; country preferred. Address 153 South 3rd street. 1m7

$3000 EACH PART CASH—TWO FIVE acre tracts near East Portland, fine soil. All for $6,000. Inquire of A. B. RANNEY & CO., 164 Washington st. 1m6t

WANTED—BOARD, WITH UNFURNISHED room by March 1st, by young married couple. References. Address C. H., care Oregonian. 2tf

FOR SALE—A LODGING HOUSE OF 21 FURnished rooms, always rented; at No. 15 North Third st., corner of B. Solid investment of $1,000. Hurry.

WANTED—BY A LADY, POSITION TO TAKE care of small children and also assist with sewing and housework. If so, Address B. W., Portland. 1t

NIGHT SCHOOL AT THE PORTLAND Business College and Typewriting Institute. Shorthand and Typewriting. Students admitted at any time.

PLANTATION TEA. THE GENUINE LEAVES as put up in packages exactly like this, for sale by Cutter & Co., Druggists, second and Morrison.

WANTED—A LADY CLERK TO ATTEND TO orders and writing; a German preferred. Apply at 51 Commercial street. Address K. Y. Z., Oregonian.

$13.50 PART CASH—LOTS WITH NEW 6-room house; 1 block to electric motor; 20 minutes to Portland; only $150 cash. Inquire of C. A. ALLEN, 64 Washington st.

CORNER LOT IN ALBINA FOR SALE OR TO rent. Apply to owner, 1 block south of Albina Engine House. 1m2

THE REVERE HOUSE (CORNER THIRD AND Stark streets) is the cleanest and best-kept 25-cent restaurant in the city. 1m2

SWEET JERSEY CREAM can be had every morning at 7 o'clock at the Dairy, corner Fifth and Jefferson streets. 1m2

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT WILL RECEIVE sealed bids until March 5th for the erection and completion of a court house and jail at Canyon City, Grant county, Oregon. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of J. V. ALLEN, 64 Washington st.

FRENCH FRUIT CANDIES. Fresh and pure, every variety. Just received at CROSFIELD & MORGAN'S, 62 Washington st.

BEAUTIES—THOSE NEW WALL PAPERS are coming in. CROSFIELD & MORGAN'S, 62 Washington st.

NOTICE—DR. O. M. WALLS HAS MOVED from 151 to Rooms 4 and 5, Langtry Building, cor. Third st. and Washington. 2tf

$1100 PART CASH—TEN ACRES WITH house, barn, etc., just outside of city limits; only $1,100. Inquire of J. V. ALLEN, 64 Washington st.

$3000 WILL BUY A FULL LOT WITH modern seven-room cottage facing north on Morrison st. Apply to GRADON & ANGEL, 106 First st. 1m6t

EXPERIENCED AND ANY DRY GOODS woman wanted. Good salary to suitable party. Call at Bolton House Parlor, March 1 and 2, from 5:30 to 8 P. M. 1m*

WANTED—A GOOD AND STEADY GIRL, must be a good cook, good wages will be paid to the right one. Inquire between 9 and 11 A. M. at 361 Ninth st. 1m3

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO MEN AS foreman in a wholesale house or any concern where a small man can be of service. Address O. S., care Oregonian. 1m8

WOODWARD & WOODWARD—HAVE REmoved their law office to the Abington Block, third street between Stark and Washington. Rooms 6 and 7, third floor.

MRS. EMMA J. CHARD WILL PLEASE SEND her address to A. C. M., 3 Corbett block, Portland, Or. 2tf

MRS. EMMA J. CHARD WILL PLEASE SEND her address to A. C. M., cor. California and Webb streets, San Francisco, Cal., and learn something to her advantage. 2tf

CARD BURNING MARCH 1 WILL SELL COAL at 12 per ton for $6.50 per hundred or $10 per thousand. W. Ayer, Port and Oregon. Residence, 1 East Portland. 285tm

FOR SALE, SOLID BLACK WALNUT PROPerty, absolutely the cheapest in the city. Address owner, 1 care Oregonian. 2tf

COFFEE AS COFFEE CAN BE MADE. Coffee provided for coffee at dinners at Kilgore's Restaurant, 1m6

NEW ROOMS NEWLY PAPERED AND PAINTED with fine paper, $1.25 per week. 255 Second st., 2d floor, 1 Park's block. 281tm

WANTED—TO BORROW $ 00 ON WELL IMproved real estate security. Address, with particulars, P. O. Box 1, City. 1m6

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER FOR A few days a new invisible piece of hair goods. Jewett Brothers. The property is made by Kost Oak & Co., Omaha. GRADON & ANGEL, Agents. 1m6t

1-4 BLOCK FINE GROUNDS WITH HOUSE, 8 rooms, in Albina, corner Third st. and Sherman street. Price $1,000. Apply to G. W. DUSTIN, Real Estate Agent, 3 Morrison st. 1tf

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE, HAM, LIMBURGer and Roquefort Cheese, Saner Kraut, Genuine Pickled Herrings, Bologna Sausages, Fancy Delicacies and Groceries. MRS. M. ADLER, 5 Morrison st.

WANTED—A MINISTER WITH $ TO SECURE an interest in a fast-living church in the city of Portland; a rare opportunity. None but those who mean business need answer. Address P. O. Box 503, city.

FOR SALE—LOT 200 FEET DEEP, SIZE IN THE rear 75 feet; price $400 cash. For 15 days only. The owner wants the money and will make a sacrifice to get it. Address, at once, HARRISON B. GUTHRIE, 111 First st., Portland.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—MY BROTHER, W. M. Sanderson, has no outside money at present with Portland parties representing himself as B. C. Fel. The public is cautioned that he is not authorized to deal for me in any way whatever, nor to cash checks. JAMES H. C. SANDERSON.

CLEVELAND OIL AND PAINT COMPANY. Removed to N. W. corner Front and Stark streets.

ANNUAL SCHOOL ELECTION. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT THE ANnual school election of District No. 1 Multnomah county, Oregon, will be held on Monday, March 5, 1888. The polls will be open at 2 o'clock P. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. of said day. The election is for the purpose of electing one director for the term of three years, and a clerk for the term of one year. The polls will be in the following described school house, viz: The Portland High School house. By order of the Board of Directors. H. S. ALLEN, Clerk. Dated at Portland, Or., February 25, 1888. 1m6t

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—DR. J. A. ZACHARY has removed his office to the Abington Building, Rooms 5 and 6, 2d floor. Office hours, 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M. 1m3

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—DR. J. A. ZACHARY will remove on February 1st to the Abington Building, Rooms 5 and 6, 2d floor. Office hours, 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M. 1m3

TO THE TRADE. Collier's White Lead, Strictly Pure, in lots to suit, at 6¼ cts. per pound. LINSEED OIL. Of Eastern manufacture, strictly pure, in lots to suit, at LOWEST MARKET RATES. STANDARD OIL CO., 122 Front st., Portland, Or. 1mb

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—SIX APPRENTICES AT THE BOW of Chasen's. 71 Morrison street. 1t

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT. A good one at Chasen's. 71 Morrison street.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 1128 Stark street. 1t

FOR RENT—TWO STORY BRICK STORE NO. 123 Front st. Inquire of M. C. LYON. 1mf

GIRL WANTED—FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK at 87 Park st., between Stark and Oak. 9tf

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LIGHT HOUSEwork; no washing. Apply 123 Front st. 1m6

I WANT A FEW MORE FIRST CLASS WAIST and skirt makers. LITT, Third and Alder. 2tf

DR. E. A. JONES & MORRISON, DENTISTS, Third and First. Dentistry in all its branches a specialty. 1 tf

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING AND housework. Apply at 18 Nineteenth st. 1

NOTICE—MR. I. S. T. MACDONALD IS no longer in our employ. KLOSTERMAN & CO.

WANTED—CAPABLE MAN TO SELL STAPLE article; need not have a team. Call at 34 Ash st.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS EN SUITE OR single, with board. Terms reasonable. 413 Second st. 2tf mi

MASQUERADE COSTUMES IN EVERY DEsign, country orders filled. 9 BARUTH, 105 Fifth st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; no children. 1t 1 Ninth & Co. 109 Front st. 1m2

FARM FOR RENT OR SALE—OF WILLAMETTE river; stock for sale. Inquire of J. V. ALLEN, 64 Washington st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL ABOUT 16 YEARS old to take care of a child. Address W. C. Telegram, A. K. care Oregonian. 1m1

IT CANNOT LAST MUCH LONGER—The bargains at the New York. 1m1

WANTED—A YOUNG BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS old to take care of a child. Address, with references, A. K. care Oregonian. 1m1

FOR SALE—ONE OAK STOVE, TRIUMPH and kitchen crockery all nearly new. Apply at 60 Jefferson street, to-day only. 1t

OLD STOVES MADE AS GOOD AS NEW by Chinnaya, thoroughly cleaned at the Pioneer Stove Hospital, 211 Second street. 1m6

JOHN CRAN & CO. RECEIVED NEW GOODS, Goods, fresh exercises, all on La Vos [illegible] Ladies Underwear, Jackets. 1tf

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT bay window room, also two unfurnished rooms for housekeeping. 32 Montgomery st. 1t

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD IN PRIVATE family by a young lady; pleasant location desired. Address Alice, care Oregonian. 1t

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE LOTS 50x150 FT. IN block 13 Albina, within 5 blocks of the R. R. bridge for $450. Inquire of John M. Pittinger. 284tf

FOR RENT—ROOM WITH FIRST CLASS board for man and wife or single gentlemen; references. Address P. A., care Oregonian. 283

FILLINGS FOR $ WARRANTED AT DR. Howe's Dental Parlors, 20 and 21 Labbe block, corner Second and Washington streets. 1t

DO YOU DINE with ease? If you do not call on him at the Occidental. Open day and night. 1tf

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 5 FIFTEENTH ST. between Main and Salmon sts. Inquire at the Vienna, cor. Second and Washington sts. 281tf

WOOD—IF YOU WANT GOOD DRY FIR cut or ash wood, go to the Exeter wood yard, 6 ft of Morrison st. Telephone 189. 18tf

WANTED—A POSITION BY A CAPABLE woman to do general housework; country preferred. Address 153 South 3rd street. 1m7

$3000 EACH PART CASH—TWO FIVE acre tracts near East Portland, fine soil. All for $6,000. Inquire of A. B. RANNEY & CO., 164 Washington st. 1m6t

WANTED—BOARD, WITH UNFURNISHED room by March 1st, by young married couple. References. Address C. H., care Oregonian. 2tf

FOR SALE—A LODGING HOUSE OF 21 FURnished rooms, always rented; at No. 15 North Third st., corner of B. Solid investment of $1,000. Hurry.

WANTED—BY A LADY, POSITION TO TAKE care of small children and also assist with sewing and housework. If so, Address B. W., Portland. 1t

NIGHT SCHOOL AT THE PORTLAND Business College and Typewriting Institute. Shorthand and Typewriting. Students admitted at any time.

PLANTATION TEA. THE GENUINE LEAVES as put up in packages exactly like this, for sale by Cutter & Co., Druggists, second and Morrison.

WANTED—A LADY CLERK TO ATTEND TO orders and writing; a German preferred. Apply at 51 Commercial street. Address K. Y. Z., Oregonian.

$13.50 PART CASH—LOTS WITH NEW 6-room house; 1 block to electric motor; 20 minutes to Portland; only $150 cash. Inquire of C. A. ALLEN, 64 Washington st.

CORNER LOT IN ALBINA FOR SALE OR TO rent. Apply to owner, 1 block south of Albina Engine House. 1m2

THE REVERE HOUSE (CORNER THIRD AND Stark streets) is the cleanest and best-kept 25-cent restaurant in the city. 1m2

SWEET JERSEY CREAM can be had every morning at 7 o'clock at the Dairy, corner Fifth and Jefferson streets. 1m2

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT WILL RECEIVE sealed bids until March 5th for the erection and completion of a court house and jail at Canyon City, Grant county, Oregon. Plans and specifications can

NING

EEN

rials,

mings,

yrs,

ans,

Lipman & Co.

RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS

LY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 159

RENT — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED

ms to respectable parties, very reasonable

at or call

RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS

e, convenient for housekeeping, in a new

requires at 448 East Park street

RENT—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED

ms for light housekeeping for man and wife

juired at 87 First street

RENT—IN THE STONE BLOCK, FIRST

Market streets to respectable parties

ren three unfurnished rooms, for

RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM

d or front room suitable for two gentle

and wife without children; use of kitchen

Apply 388 Ninth st near Oak

ISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS

low rooms, en suite or single, furnished

best rooms for housekeeping

RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

RENT—ONE WELL FURNISHED HOUSE

of five rooms, cheap to a responsible

particulars call from 2 to 8 P M at 59 Cherry

T—HOUSE NO 310 TENTH ST NOW

pied by Mr Samuel Hellman possession

Can be seen at any time.

RENT—ROOMS WITH BOARD.

—ON QUIET, ON SINGLE, WITH

best board Terms moderate 520 Yamhill

LY FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD

private family 18 West Park street, near

ney Yamhill

RENT—WITH BOARD, NICELY FURNISHED

ed room, en suite or single 20 Seventh

Taylor

SPECIAL NOTICES.

N CHEMICAS CURED BY THE

Ventilator J C BAYER 255½ 2d st Portland

ESS THEATER—LEE TOY, Manager

and 4 Morrison streets Admission 10 cents

to 50 cents

LENSON THE GREAT—ASTROLOGER

st present and future Consultations on

F A MOORE ladies 81 gentlemens 8

between Sixth and Seventh

DR STRASSMAN SELLS BITTERS

Several quite ruined for female irregularities

10 by mail or express Strassman & Co

ng case 16 Post st San Francisco

DIES' SILK POWDER—ALWAYS USE

oys suits never fail over 300 ladies

dwash d for testimonials one package

ress on receipt of 25 Address De Lisle

Oregon

CE—SHOULD SAMUEL LOVE

ved to this state about 18 months and obtain

ent Cox of Indianapolis find or any of his

ate see this the undersigned favor by writing

Davison East Portland

UAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

by given that the Annual meeting

holders of the Portland Academy Company

on Monday March 12 1888 at 7 o clock P M

ooking house of Ladd & Tilton in the city

and Oregon for the purpose of electing

coming year and the transaction of such

as may be brought before it

ard O Fee 20, 588 J M ARTHUR Sec

CE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT THE

ual meeting of the taxpayers of School

e Multnomah county Oregon will be held

House in said county on Monday March 5

M The business of the meeting will be

the reports of the directors and clerk all

tax for the support and maintenance of

ols of the district for the ensuing year and

of such other business as may properly

it By order of the Directors

JOS HESS Clerk DATED DAILY

CE OF REMOVAL—TATUM & WOOD

ill remove on Feb 1st to their new store

feet between Washington and Alder sts

ll carry full line of Machinery and Iron

ds

N THOMPSON & CO Have Made

ized Agents for the purchase of Rag

Columbia River Paper Company and are

to purchase for cash Rags Burlaps

nd all other kinds of Paper Stock Old

of all kinds 45 and 47 E 8th Portland Or

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ION & BAKER, 241 Front st Portland Or

ral storage 16 N Front st Portland Or

N & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

rchants, Front and D Sts, Portland, Or

HATTIN & CO GENERAL COMMISSION

rchants and produce dealers, 240 Front st

CENAS & CO SHIPPING AND COMMISSION

ing Merchants 20 North Front street

NSON & HERMAN & CO WHOLESALE

ers and commission merchants 208

Front street, Portland Or

EE & WEST—J C MILLER W R WEST

mmission merchants in general merchandise

Front st between Washington and Stark

N YOUNG & CO, SHIP BROKERS

mission Merchants, Agents Cor 3d &

barge Lime Co 84 Front street, cor. 3d st

CONNOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

rocer dealer in salt oysters garden seeds

foreign and domestic fruits cor N E

and Ankeny streets Portland Or

OHN & CO WHOLESALE GROCERS

corner Merchants 150 and 152 Front st

and Yamhill Consignments solicited

Commission Merchants

MAN & MINZER PRODUCE AND

ults, Furs Wool and Tallow, and Agents

e Manufacturing Co of Troy, and Standard

and Or Liberal cash advances on consignments

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

R & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS

cor N Front and D sts Portland Or

ITT & MACLAY WHOLESALE GROCERS

Commission Merchants 84 and 86 Front

et Portland Or

DMARK & ELLIOTT WHOLESALE GROCERS

Forwarding and Commission Merchants

Front street Portland Or

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

SHAW, SADDLERY, HARNESS

ware 74 Front st Portland Or

BERT BRADLEY & CO, 75 Front

ufacturers of Shoe Manufacturers' Findings

Supplies Buckrings, Dressings, Etc

L PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

EBORN & CO WOODENWARE AND

of wall paper and window shades

ll paper house of the Northwest

ually arriving 187 and 189 Third

MACHINISTS.

NAN & WOLFE, MACHINISTS, corner

and Third sts Housework, doors, sash

rs, and mach ery of all descriptions

ompleting boats to order

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

REITSHU & WOODARD ESTABLISHED

Portland Or

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

LAN CIGAR FACTORY H Reis

ufacturer of Union Cigars 45 Alder st bet Second

SEEDS.

J BOWEN WHOLESALE Seed

and Commercial Merchant 53 Front st

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

SON ROBINSON & CO Manufacturers

Portland Oregon

IN BUSINESS

All kinds of

specialty Lumber

Rooms 3, 4, 5

CRIPTION Taken

and private instruction

in COLLEGE of Third

rooms Thirty-second year

A Catalogue will be sent

ECDS FREE TO ALL

e to get best Seeds northern grown

E W [illegible] 171 Second st Portland

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1888.

DETAILED WEATHER REPORT.

Local Report.

PORTLAND, Feb. 29, 8:20 P. M.

Table: Stations | Bar. | Ther. | Wind | Weather | Rain in last 24 hours | Departure from normal since Jan. 1, 1887 | Total rainfall since Jan. 1, 1887

Table: Portland | 30.00 | 40 | SE | 5 | Cloudy | 0.00 | -2.50 | -3.68 in.

Table: Dalles | 30.12 | 38 | S | 4 | Rain | 0.01 | -0.13 |

Table: Lewiston | 30.14 | 36 | NW | 6 | Clear | 0.00 | |

Table: Baker City | 30.14 | 30 | E | 4 | Clear | 0.00 | |

Table: Boise City | 30.12 | 32 | SE | 4 | Cloudy | 0.01 | |

Table: Umatilla | 30.10 | 38 | SE | 4 | Rain | 0.00 | |

Table: Walla Walla | 30.10 | 36 | SE | 4 | Clear | 0.00 | |

Table: Spokane | 30.12 | 28 | NW | 4 | Clear | 0.00 | |

Table: Kalispell | 30.16 | 26 | SW | 6 | Cloudy | 0.00 | |

Table: Yakima | 30.12 | 32 | N | 4 | Cloudy | 0.00 | |

Table: Mean | 30.14 | 34 | | | | | |

Minimum temperature, 25.0. Minimum temperature, 25.0.

Table: Stations | Highest Temp. in last 24 hours | Lowest Temp. in last 24 hours | Mean Temp. | Departure from normal since Jan. 1, 1887

Table: Portland | 40 | 30 | 35 | -2.50

Table: Dalles | 42 | 32 | 37 | -3.13

Table: Baker City | 38 | 28 | 33 | -3.63 in.

Table: Mean | 40 | 30 | 35 |

10 DAYS WEATHER.

Portland, Feb 19—Indications for the next 10 days commencing March 1, 4 A. M. Oregon and Washington territory light rains, stationary temperature, southerly winds, slightly warmer.

PASSENGER LIST.

STEAMER.

Per Dr Pardee, per steamer State of California, for Portland—Mrs. E. Goodrich, Lee Foon, Ah Ben Jenkins, Rev D Head, Charles Sackling Rev D Head, Charles Sackling, Mrs. H. M. Fitzsimmons, Mabel O. Scott, Elizabeth H. M. Fitzsimmons, Mabel O. Scott, Elizabeth H. M. Fitzsimmons, Mabel O. Scott, Elizabeth

THE SUNDAY MORNING SLEEP.

What would we do pray without a good sleep,
Without a good sleep, without a good sleep,
How would our strength and our spirits we keep,
Without a good sleep Sunday morning?

After six days of hard labor and strife,
Hard labor and strife, hard labor and strife
What is there adds so much joy to this life
As a good sleep Sunday morning?

Tell us not that it is wasting good time,
Wasting good time, wasting good time,
And that it is thus somewhat of a crime
To take a good sleep Sunday morning

Sleep is a gift from our Father above,
Our Father above our Father above
And He'll not blame the tired man who may love
To take a good sleep Sunday morning
—*Columbia Dispatch*

JAKE BANNER'S "NOTIS."

BY TOM P. MORGAN

[Written for The Oregonian.]

'Wal,' drawled Jake Banner "if that thar don t fix him, nuth'n will!"

He was regarding, with much pride and satisfaction, a notice which he had laboriously written in eccentric characters on a piece of very dirty note paper, fished from the pocket of accommodating Shorty Barlow

Read it!" cried several voices

Thus encouraged, Jake gave to that portion of the world within Hopwood's little prairie store the contents of the document of which he was the proud author

"Notis"—it read

"Git acrost the county line inside of 24 hours, or be run out No use for grangers on this range Bad for their healths We mean bizness Git!"

'What do you think uv that?" Jake asked, pridefully

"It's jest gorgis!" answered Shorty Barlow "Couldn t 'a did better myself"

Which statement was a truthful one, for Shorty could not even pen his own name

'What'll I sign it?' asked Jake. "Ort to have some sort uv a tag"

One suggested "The People" as a fitting signature Old man Hopwood, the merchant who prided himself on being well read because he "took" a weekly paper, offered *vox populi* as a more weighty subscription

"Sign it, Ole Bizness,'" Shorty Barlow suggested, and this meeting the popular favor 'Ole Bizness' it was duly signed

"Who'll put it up?" queried Jake Banner

"You're elected I reckon," cried Snorty "You was so keen to write it that you ort to be keen to post it Go an' tack it on the granger s door'

Again Shorty's suggestion met the unanimous approbation of the crowd, and there was such a chorus of demands that Banner post his hands work, that he started off in haste to nail the warning to the hated "granger's" door.

The sun was just creeping behind the distant bluff when he reached the barbed wire fence that surrounded the granger's claim, and after tying his cayuse pony to a post, tramped across the sod toward the rude "shock" cabin

The door stood a trifle ajar, and as Jake silently affixed the 'notis" to the doorframe by forcing the four tacks home in the soft wood by the heavy pressure of his brawny thumb he wondered at the sounds that came from within the cabin

'Sounded sorto like the moanin' uv a sick child," he said as he paused a moment at the edge of the claim, and gazed back at the cabin, now dim in the gathering twilight

"Blamed queer'" he muttered, as the cayuse bounded across the prairie "If I 'lowed a sick child was thar I d—No, blame me if I would Only a granger, anyhow'"

As he neared Hopwood s little store, he muttered again

Lowed it was a sick child, I'd—" then he paused as before "Some trap to get me inside an' half kill me, mebbe None uv my business, anyhow Only a granger, any way you can fix it"

Only a 'granger,' and therefore not to be treated with the consideration accorded to a dog Though legally the 'granger,' as the squatters are scornfully called, have a right on the range, they are held in the greatest contempt by the cowboys, and the little patches of prairie that they are bravely and solemnly trying to convert into fertile farms are regarded as so much stolen from the feeding-ground of the broad horned cattle Sometimes these prejudices are fostered if not encouraged, by the 'cattle kings' They know that not many homesteads are necessary to injure the range, and so wink at the acts of their reckless cowboys if a 'granger" is 'run out" now and then

The crowd at Hopwood's little prairie store greeted Banner's reappearance with a shout

'Do it?" questioned Shorty Barlow

'I did him, growled Jake "Ort to know by this time that I mostly do what I start out to"

Shorty replied good naturedly that Mr Banner's executive ability was above cavil

Say anything" asked old man Hopwood

'Soap'" Jake answered shortly

Course not!" cried Shorty 'He was like the boy the hogs run over—hadn't nuthin' to say

This very lame apology for a stroke of wit was greeted with a roar of laughter, although its ancient dryness was familiar, almost, to the cowboys as the tradition of the spring foretelling ground hog

There seemed not to be the slightest doubt but that the granger' would heed the warning 'notis' and at once depart

Presently while the discussion was still at its height, Jake Banner tramped out of the store, untied and mounted his "cayuse," and galloped away

Try as he might, he could not rid himself of the memory of the sound that had come through the half open door of the granger s cabin and had seemed like the moan of a child

Hang the granger'" he cried, as the cayuse bounded along in the darkness It was useless to endeavor to drive away the thought of those feeble moans

Next morning the first rays of the coming sun lit up the hairy face of Jack Banner who looked as if half ashamed of himself and the errand upon which he was galloping across the prairie, vot, withal, doggedly determined He seemed uneasily turning something over in his mind and looked as if the previous night had not all been a passed in refreshing sleep

Hang the blamed granger' he growled "Never was my business but I can t get that feeble woman out of my head

The cayuse was led to one of the posts of the granger s discouraged looking barb wire fence and Jake Banner tramped across the sod to the cabin

The notis affixed to the doorpost stared him in the face as he paused, before pushing further open the unlatched batten door All was silent within the cabin and to Jake, whose mistrust of a trap was strong enough to urge him to turn back, this fact seemed a suspicious one

Might as well take the chances an be done with it," he muttered under his breath

He shoved the rude, home-made door open and stepped into the cabin is boldly as if his heart had not been beating an excited tattoo, half in fear of the suspicious trap

Half an hour later he emerged and stood a moment glaring at the 'notis" as if he contemplated tearing it down Then he shook his head and turned away It is the unwritten law of the range that whoever removes or effaces a notice of warning shall receive the same treatment that is given to the subject of the warning So Jake Banner contented himself with shaking his fist savagely at the "notis" and re-entering the cabin.

At noon he reappeared, watered the cayuse and picketed him where the grass was fresh and juicy, and again disappeared in the cabin

One by one the crowd gathered at Hopwood's little prairie store, and by sunset there was present all of the assemblage of the previous night, with the exception of Jake Banner, the promoter of the movement in which they were about to engage They growled impatiently at Jake's tardiness, and Shorty Barlow voiced the sentiment of all when he exclaimed "If Jake can't git around on time, he kin go without, I've waited as long as I'm goin to"

All was silence when, in the half darkness, they reached the sagging wire fence that surrounded the granger's claim As they approached the cabin a dark figure stepped around the corner and confronted them

"Halt, thar'" it commanded

'Jake Banner' whispered shorty Barlow

'Yes,' replied Jake hoarsely 'Now shet yer mouths an' follow me!' He pushed open the batten door, and they wonderingly followed him into the cabin

On the rude bed lay a child, whose wan little face looked sweetly like some innocent blossom, now that death had driven away the fever flush By the bed side, with his face buried in his hands, knelt the "granger,' whom the "notis" had commanded to leave the range

Though the furniture of the room was scanty and rude in the extreme the poor bed looked almost royal, half covered as it was with beautiful prairie flowers, in the midst of which the dead child lay

At the sound of the shuffling footsteps of the intruders, the "granger" looked up

'These yere gents" said Jake Banner, 'air friends uv mine, an' they want me to say for 'em that—wal, they want ter help bur if they kin'

The intruders shuffled uneasily about

'They're very kind," said the kneeling man, "an' I thank 'em But there s nuth'n to be done, you've done it all"

Shorty Barlow turned and the rest followed him out into the darkness A moment later Jake Banner joined them

"Busted," he said, laconically, with a jerk of his thumb toward the cabin

"We understand," answered Shorty

"Busted," repeated Jake 'No money bady dead, discouraged, got to go all the same I reckon. Durned tough thing to do"

"You fellers," spoke Shorty Barlow, "'lowed I couldn't read him read better'n any ur you What do you say that thar notis says?"

Some one repeated from memory the text of the "notis"

"Hunh!" snorted Shorty, "your plumb off! Hear me read it"

"Notis'" he began "Git acrost the county line when you durn please or not at all Grangers has a right on this yere range Good for their healths We don't know what we're talkin' 'bout mostly'"

"That thar's jest what we don't'" some one agreed

"How's it signed, Shorty?" another asked

"How many uv us air thar here?" asked Shorty.

"Eight"

"Wal," returned the small cowboy, grimly, "it's signed 'Eight durned fools'"

"Boys,' said Jake Banner, "I'm yere to say that Shorty kin read betterin any uv us'"

A chorus of loud whispers agreed with him

Then Shorty Barlow removed his broad brimmed hat, and, extracting something from his pocket, dropped it in, and passed the hat from one to another of his comrades Each added a piece of silver or a bill to the contribution They filed into the cabin and Shorty poured the money on the table

'For the granger an' the baby," he said, laconically

'Jake,' he added 'you stay an' look out for things Any thing's wanted, you know where to locate us"

You ort'" was Jake's comprehensive reply

Then they shuffled out as the astonished "granger" attempted to express his gratitude, and, mounting their cayuses, rode swiftly away in the darkness toward Hopwood s little store

I'm the granger'" queried old man Hopwood, when they arrived

Yes, we fixed him," Shorty Barlow answered and his comrades nodded assent

At the granger's lonely cabin, Jake Banner yerked down and tore to tatters the notis" that upon the previous night had been pronounced 'gorgis'. [Copyrighted. All rights reserved

Appealing to Culture.
Detroit Free Press

'Did I get anything in there' repeated a dilapidated looking fellow as he came down the steps of a Jefferson avenue residence yesterday

'Well, you can cackle to cachinnate that I did"

'They generally bang the door against the toes of tramps"

'And they ought to Not one tramp in fifty knows how to work a house"

'How did you work that one?"

'Well, my ring at the bell was answered by a servant girl I lifted my cap to her and said

'Please inform the lady that a gentleman desires to communicate with her'

'In a minute the lady herself was before me, and I took off my cap again, made a very low bow and said

'Redivus imprimus defueto curantter.'

'Which' she says

'Oh, you don't speak Latin? Very few ladies do You, of course, speak French, German and Spanish' In which language shall I s to you that I have met with misfortune and desire food, an old coat and a little money?'

'Oh you needn't mind, being as you told me in English Go to the kitchen and the girl will attend to you'

'Thanks, ma'am Bon jour republique ma foi'

'Oh, of course'

'Sabe que es pnique cumanjor'

'Certainly I will I am sorry for your misfortune, and will hunt up a suit for you'"

'And there's the suit?"

'You bet and she gave me a square meal and thirty cents in cash to boot Recherche de jean hoehandle?'

'Oui, santiago de cheese hov"

Edgecombes Admirable Girls
Tarboro' Southerner

Edgecombe girls, while acquiring all the accomplishments that make them such charming entertainers in the capacity of hostesses, are not neglectful of solid adornments that go to make up perfect and complete housewives The girl who is as much at home in the kitchen as in the parlor who does not believe the "ultima thule" of human and true womanhood is to torture a piano and strum at a guitar, is the girl of the future

The hollowness and mockery and glamor of tinsel will disappear before the solid accomplishments like mists before the morning sun Without disparagement to others, Miss Barbara Lawrence sets a noble example to young girls everywhere So thoroughly has she mastered all the details of housekeeping that she often makes over a hundred entries of pantry supplies at the various fairs, and always wins the prizes Her latest and most notable triumph was the concoction and arrangements of the second wedding feast for her sister, which will ever remain a poem in gastronomy a dream with all whose good fortune it was to be present.

New York a Century Ago.
In 1789, Gov Page, a delegate to congress from Virginia, found occasion to write to his son "This town is not half as large as Philadelphia, nor in any way to be compared with it for beauty and elegance. The streets here are badly paved, very dirty and narrow, as well as crooked, and filled up with a strange variety of wooden, stone and brick buildings and full of hogs and mud."

March April May are the months to purify the blood—now take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE FARMERS' OPPORTUNITY.

DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE—TALK ON AN OLD SUBJECT.

It is now near spring and the time for farmers to plan their work for the year. Our columns have shown how easily corn and potatoes can be grown in this valley, and no doubt both crops can be grown on any of the wheat lands of the North Pacific. The expression of able farmers shows that a bare summer-fallow merely clears the land of weeds and rests it in some degree, but the hot burning sun of summer does harm rather than good. What land needs is change, and any change that calls for other ingredients of the soil than what it had been giving for years to growing wheat crops, will rest the land in some degree and equalize its constituents more naturally.

Experience of a few years past has worked a change in farming methods in many parts of this valley, and cultivated crops are alternated with grain to great advantage. Not only is the summer-fallow made a source of profit, but when corn or potatoes have been grown, grain following it for two years brings greater returns than when put in on a barren summer fallow.

That corn is successfully grown in this valley is well established The variety that gives the surest returns is the King Philip, which was grown by the Narragansett Indians when the pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock. King Philip was a great chief, and as he furnished the whites with seed they named the corn after him

This corn is successfully grown around Hubbard and ripens well, making a fair crop The corn crop pays as well aswheat There is a constant demand for corn to grind at custom mills, but the farmer can find a still better demand for it in his own farming operations. He can grow corn, oats, barley or potatoes to good advantage for use in fattening swine, and it is safe to assert that in no country can pork be made easier or more cheaply than in the Pacific Northwest The experience of well-known, substantial and well-to-do men in the Waldo hills has been given, and can be repeated if necessary, proving that they have successfully grown corn and potatoes on a summer-fallow and have made pork of the first quality by steaming potatoes and oats together—oats one bushel to ten bushels of potatoes—making hogs weigh over 200 pounds by feeding ten bushels of potatoes and one of oats. When feeding corn, an acre of it will fatten four to six large hogs. Who can deny, then, that pork can be made as cheaply here as anywhere in the world? Yet, with all these possibilities in our favor, our merchants are constantly bringing from Illinois, Iowa and Missouri immense shipments of all sorts of pork products. Certainly our country should produce all its own pork products, as beef, butter, eggs and other items of commerce that come across the continent to find a market here. The only excuse has been that this country is new and its agricultural interests are not fully developed, but that is now worn threadbare.

The time has come when this section of the United States should produce a surplus of all these things, and have a reputation and character abroad for furnishing the best of everything. Instead of buying Western beef and pork and butter and eggs, and other items too numerous to mention, we should drive the Western states out of all the markets of Idaho and Montana, and other grazing and mining countries of the Rocky mountain region, and look for foreign markets on every shore and island of the wide Pacific. We should produce abundantly, and have the enterprise in commercial circles to force our products into all the markets of the Occident and Orient.

SPECULATING FARMERS.

A DISCUSSION OF BUSINESS METHODS AMONG FARMERS.

If a man is in independent circumstances and able to hold his crop without danger to his financial standing or delay to his creditors, it is nobody's business how he manages, but any man who is not financially independent, should consider well before he declines a good offer in the fall and determines to hold his crop over until Spring. Many incidents in the crop sales of the present season illustrate the need of good management. Men sometimes forget that products lose weight, that money earns interest, and that "delays are dangerous" in more senses than one.

There is a piece of Willamette bottom land that is excellent for gardening on this the past season three men raised 4000 bushels of potatoes. Last fall they were offered 2½ cents a bushel for them, and had they taken it they would have saved the expense of maintaining them in large pits, well housed in The winter flood threatened them but their potatoes came through in fair shape One day about the middle of February they tried the market and were offered 50 cents, but concluded to look around first. While they were ruminating over it, the merchant who made the offer—and who tells it here—got a dispatch from San Francisco to "go slow on potatoes as the market is going to pieces" He sent a boy to find the man and tell them to withdraw the offer They could not get more than 50 cents a bushel, and finally bargained to take that. As they grew nearly 200 bushels to the acre, it must be confessed they did well but the fact remains that had they taken the offer of 37½ cents last fall they would have realized nearly 20 per cent more. The potatoes shrunk in weight and it cost something to house and winter them, and the use of the money added made 10 cents a bushel loss

The valley has many such potato speculators Only last week a prosperous farmer, who owns and plants good beaver-dam land, came to Portland to "feel the market"—the potato market He was offered 50 cents last fall for 2000 bushels and cannot get over 50 cents now Counting all the contingencies, he is a loser not less than 15 cents a bushel, or $300.

A merchant in the valley, who for many years has watched the course of trade and the success of his many customers, says the most prosperous among them are those who accept good offers as soon after harvest as they can. Of course good judgment will sometimes tell men to hold awhile, no man will sacrifice his hard earned harvest in a time of panic or to a glutted market, but the prudent man does not speculate or expect more than is reasonable He sells when he can do so to advantage, and has his money in hand to make the best use of it. It is doubtless true that, with regard to many items of farm products, 50 cents in the fall is equal to 60 cents in the spring

In the spring of 1887 the potato market was very dull, and as they were not offered what they considered paying rates, two hard-working and industrious men, who had rented a part of the river bottom above alluded to, and raised a good crop of tubers there, thought they would test the market on their own account. They purchased sacks and shipped all their crop to San Francisco, to be sold on account It proved of very poor account for them, for their work and their sacks all went—to San Francisco, and to profit and loss account. The only returns that came back to them was an account of sales showing a loss of $27, which they were asked to remit, as the proceeds failed to pay freight and charges.

No poor man, and few rich ones, can afford to ship in this way. One of the largest wholesale grocer firms of this city tells a story of a carload of salt salmon, shipped to Chicago, that netted them a loss of somewhere towards a thousand dollars. The salmon, the Chicago man said, were not good, the market fell through, etc., so the Portland house was badly swindled If such an outraged can be accumulated in a great wholesale firm, what show will a farmer have in shipping his products to people he only knows by hearsay, so far away as California" No doubt those men could have got 25 cents a bushel after harvest and would have realized the good of it, instead of coming out of the little end of the horn as they did

The merchant was no doubt correct who said the most prosperous men were those who realized in good season and with certainty.

DISEASES OF SHEEP.

PECULIAR IMMUNITY OF THE OREGON HANGES FROM CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

No region of the great continent of America can show as good a record as the Pacific Northwest, and perhaps the whole Pacific coast can be included, for the health of its domestic animals As to sheep, in particular, our country enjoys an immunity from all disease of a dangerous character, and the few ailments that flocks of sheep suffer are easily cured. The scab is the only contagious disorder they are liable to, and an experienced sheep man makes the assertion that while the scab is worse in Eastern Oregon than elsewhere, sheep men there will not make a difference of 25 cents a head if they are buying a flock at the time when dipping is practicable. They are certain that dipping twice and placing the flock on a clean range will cure every case of infection and leave no fear of the range being contaminated. This shows that sheep men have the scab well under control and that it is not dangerous, though infectious.

The footrot is not known here, though there was fear of it about ten years ago. At that time the matter was discussed in Oregon journals, but instead of proving to be the deadly footrot, considered to be incurable, it turned out to be merely sore feet from local causes, and easily controlled.

In some cases where sheep run on sticky ground they get clayey particles into the tender duct between the hoof parts. When this dirt dries there it often causes rawness or tenderness of the part. This oftenest results when sheep are running on wet land, but sometimes occurs during the rainy season on upland pastures When sheep are neglected a while this hardened lump of clay makes a sore, but as soon as the cause is removed the animal recovers health Nothing resembling the disease called foot-rot was ever known to sheep men in all this region What we have referred to has always proved to be harmless when relieved of the cause.

During the winter time there is often talk of sheep having the blind staggers, but that is a myth Sheep have been known to die soon after the state fair, because they were fed during that week on dry, ferny, timothy hay There have been instances where they have been fed in winter on such hay, and have died because they were packed full of indigestible food. It is a well-known fact that sheep have had the staggers when fed such hay, but never when they had good food that was digestible The same is true of other stock than sheep, and is simply the result of natural law and not a disease they suffer from.

Some years ago there was quite a discussion in Oregon journals over the fact that sheep are found with a grub in the head This is caused by a small brown fly that darts at the sheep and instantly deposits a maggot in the damp nostril. This soon becomes animated, and ascending the nostril the poor beast finds itself between the skull and the brain, living on the secretions found there. In August and September sheep can be seen standing in bunches, with their heads pointed inward. They recognize this insect as an enemy and herd together thus to avoid it. While this grub in the brain is not a comfortable thing to have, sheep do not often suffer much from it, and there are easy remedies, as every farmer knows They are found in apparently sound sheep when butchered

A more formidable foe is the liver fluke, found in sheep that run on low or boggy land This fluke is a leech common to all stagnant water. The spawn of the leech works up out of the water on the growing blades of swamp or bog grass. This occurs late in the summer, when the only green grass is that found in the stagnant marshes. Sheep eat it, and then the fluke finds entry and becomes a parasite, working its way into the ducts of the liver Enough of them take possession it is death to the animal. Dufur brothers have thousands of acres of marsh on the mountain benches east of Mount Hood. Years ago they noticed a loss of sheep when the flocks were driven home in the late fall. The flukes had found entrance earlier, and by the time winter drove the flocks home their ravages became dangerous. The Dufurs use salt, sulphur and potash successfully as a remedy. Mr. Reuben Davis, who had a few piece of land near Marion, Squire Johnson, who has such land not far from Jefferson, and Joseph Hamilton, who lives near Corvallis, in Linn county, all had trouble from the liver fluke, years ago, also, Joseph Cox, late of Salem. They all learned that the liver fluke existed in bogs and pools and since then there has been no complaint of it.

Eastern exchanges have much to say of diseases of sheep but there are no such diseases here. The scab is the only contagion, but it is no longer fearec. The various complaints enumerated have existed in small degrees but are no wise dangerous. There is no known region so healthy for domestic animals as this, and the fact should be made known as an inducement for those who seek new homes in the far West Swine have no disease here, nor do poultry suffer as elsewhere, cattle are almost exempt and entirely so in settled districts. Horses have more diseases than other stock, but nothing to compare with their fate in other states.

STOCK ON A FARM

It is a thoroughly accepted fact among farmers in old countries, and the older states, that the production of meat must be an important feature of all farming to secure the best results. The chief reason is, that feeding stock on land returns more to the soil than any other system, and that the need of sustaining the soil makes it necessary to follow some plan that will not impoverish it. The farmer who has studied his profession well, who thoroughly comprehends the needs of the soil and the effects produced by growth of different crops, knows that constant cropping can only deteriorate that suitable rotation of crops is an advantage, and that fattening stock of any kind leaves on the farm fertilizing material that can be returned to the soil and sustain it. Judicious management of land has become a science of late years, and the intelligent farmer not only keeps up the soil but restores it when depleted. Cropping wheat after wheat, as has been done in this country in the past, is a sin against nature It is established beyond question that grass pays better than wheat. Every farmer should have a few head of choice cattle, and keep his little herd well bred up of the best meat-producing kind. There are many dairy herds of short-horns, and any farmer can easily procure high-grade cows that will pay their way in the dairy and give him calves to make beef of If he sells the cream and feeds the skim milk on the place, he will make progress towards keeping up the producing power of his land If he favors, generally, raising crops and keeping up his dairy, feeding calves and pigs the waste milk, making pork and beef as well as butter, he will always find, upon examination, that growing of staple crops is the least satisfactory as a means of income, and as maintaining the farm in good condition He works all the year to raise his crops, and they are sold off the farm, and he waits all the year for his income, and frequently he anticipates it with a store account. If part of his farming is dairy work and meat production, he has a constant income, and is furnished with means to use every month in the year.

Changing land from grain to grass is beneficial to it, rests it and improves it, and is necessary as a means of keeping it in good heart. Looking through the country it is too plain to be ignored that he men who farm by steady cropping are far less prosperous than those who keep stock A real estate dealer in one of the valley towns some years ago explained why farms were for sale He said the wheat farms sold because their land was run out, they had made nothing, and were generally in debt. Stockmen were selling because they had done well and wanted wider range where they could do better. As they could not get enough range at low price here, they were moving East of the mountains to get free range and put all their means in stock

FREEZING DOWN POULTRY

Since a cold storage room is to be started in Portland ice work is its use can be explained by taking from the *Cultivator*, a leading New England farm journal, the following item "As a slight indication of mammoth transactions which originate in the West in farm products, we note that an Iowa firm, one of the largest packers of frozen poultry in the country, has frozen down, since the cold weather set in, over 600,000 pounds of turkeys, chickens, ducks and geese, the larger proportion being turkeys This firm has recently sold the entire lot to a New York produce firm to be delivered on the track at the option of the buyer, but it will all be brought forward within the next thirty days. This trade will foot up nearly $50,000" The cold storage principle makes such transactions possible, and while this dealer may have been for months accumulating this immense mass of poultry he could ship it East in a single day.

If he shipped in winter the weather there would be equal to freezing, but if he chose to keep until spring or summer it could be shipped in refrigerator cars

The *Cultivator* shows that there is nothing in this to discourage the small dealers in New England, as they still command the preference, and the same would no doubt be true here. It continues "While one man in the West can thus control 500 tons of turkeys, yet the small dealer in Vermont or Rhode Island poultry can command the highest price in Boston market, and can always secure a ready sale for choice products There is nothing in the grand productions of the West to discourage the Eastern farmer, but they should stimulate him to produce and market only the choicest products of the farm."

BOGUS LARD.

Considerable stir is being made by those who produce pure and unadulterated lard to induce congress to take the same steps to protect the lard industry that it has taken in the oleomargarine law to protect pure dairy butter. The *Cultivator* says "It can be proved that a large proportion of the lard now in the market is an unwholesome adulteration, bleached and deodorized by dangerous chemical processes, and put out by irresponsible establishments. These latter claim that refined lard, as they are pleased to term it, is a compound as wholesome and pure as the best hog's lard"

Cotton seed oil is used to replace the pure oil from lard, no doubt it has good qualities in itself, but it is wrong for the public to be imposed on by having lard adulterated with it. Last fall the Armours compelled the manufacturers of cotton seed oil to give them an interest in their works on their own terms, and now it is seen what use they have for cotton seed.

Cotton seed was formerly waste and merely used for manure, but it became known that it possessed an oil of commercial value, and of late years it sells at a figure that materially swells the income of the cotton grower. Its oil is refined and put on the market for use, and often is branded olive oil. It is said that when shipped to France, the home of the olive, actual connoisseurs have had to own that it equaled the finest of oil prepared for table use. While this may be true, it does not excuse the adulteration of lard. We may look for legislation to meet this case, as well as to control the manufacture of oleomargarine.

PROTECTION TO FRUIT INDUSTRIES.

The California State Horticultural Society has forwarded to congress a memorial protesting against the repeal of existing import duties on foreign fruit products, representing that depending on this revenue protection the people of that state have planted out vineyards and orchards so extensively that their products have reached an annual valuation of $20,000,000; that they are rapidly acquiring a perfection in the manufactures of raisins and other cured fruits that will enable them to equal the best foreign products They also set forth that their region has a great extent of land suited to the growth of "raisins and all other products of the grape, the prune, fig, date, olive, orange, lemon, almond, walnut and other products that are not staple foods, but luxuries, can be produced to supply the United States and adjacent countries" &c.

They represent that the protection afforded by the low duties now collected is such that they expect soon to supplant all foreign importations with better products and finally render them to consumers cheaper, as well as better, than any now brought from abroad The memorial ends with a petition that congress will not interfere with the present tariff on fruit products and so endanger the success of the fruit industry, now so rapidly developing on the Pacific.

Oregon has had wide a range of fruits subject to duty as has California, but has enough interest, if confined to the single item of prune production to induce our fruit growers to join heartily in urging congress not to interfere with the low duty that is now collected on imported prunes It is true that the common prune of Europe, known as the Turkish prune, is an inferior article, and hardly bears a comparison with the Oregon prune, but it is imported by the extent of many millions of pounds and sold in New York from 3 c to 4c per pound, duty paid. Such prunes are on sale at the present time by wholesale grocers in Portland, and come into serious competition with home grown prunes. If the duty was taken off they would pull the price down below a living price.

The finer quality of French and German prunes come higher, but we need the protection the present duty gives to place our fruit growers on an equality with the foreign producer in New York Freights from any port of France or Germany to New York, are but a trifle compared to the cost of sending our products overland to that city Only for the protection this duty gives, we never could successfully compete in Eastern markets with the foreign fruit-grower. As yet, the production of prunes on this coast has not been to an extent beyond the home demand and a partial supply of some Western city. In time we must look to the Atlantic seaboard for our market, for there is no doubt that the epicures of the East will appropriate our choice products and become our most reliable customers.

The North Pacific Fruit Growers Association, at its next meeting, should give a hearty support to the movement inaugurated by California fruit growers, for the question is of real importance to them.

CREAMERIES A SUCCESS.

TRIALS OF VARIOUS CREAMERIES MADE IN NEW ENGLAND AND THE WEST.

The New England farmer, as well as those of the Middle states, have had to work under many difficulties, not least of all being the fact that the soil of the vast and fertile West is a competitor, made formidable by the building of railroads that bring transportation down to a figure that makes competition possible.

CO-OPERATIVE BUTTER-MAKING

Farmers through the region alluded to practiced milk-selling until they found their pastures run out and their fields reduced in fertility This was the result of a system that failed to return anything to the soil, which had grown hay and grain crops continuously and received no return of fert ization. They were compelled to use fertilizers, at a cost that precluded all profit, on farms that had enriched their owners in previous years. It was plain that something must be done, and finally it became apparent that selling the milk entire was a mistake, and they changed it instead to selling their cream. This involved the question of the best creamer to use and required years for its solution

This system had the advantage that it left the skim milk on the farm to be fed to calves and pigs This was helpful in increasing the manure piles and adding so much to the fertility of the farm as to make it unnecessary to buy commercial fertilizers

So the creameries supplanted the old style butter factories, and, by accuracy of measurement of cream sold, there was better satisfaction all round. Whether a dairyman kept a fine herd and fed well, or had common cows and fed only fairly well, they got the worth of their cream by an accurate test, and nothing more If skimmed labor as there was much less to carry to the factory it was left at home Also it was necessary for the factory to send around for its cream, and the reduction of quantity made this easily possible.

TEST OF CREAMERIES

The success of three separate creameries located within a few miles of each other, close to the Massachusetts Agricultural college, at Amherst, is given in the *American Cultivator*, as also of many more such establishments located in Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Illinois and New York. The factories near Amherst only met success when they severally adopted the Cooley creamer, some of them changing to that at a heavy cost for their proprietors. Each patron finally chose the elevator style of creamer In all New England there are 150 creameries, of which fully 100 now use the Cooley and the rest are gradually changing to it, as no other kind realizes the same success

One of the three creameries near Amherst was about to disband and give up the business, when it was decided, at the instance of a few enterprising men, to investigate the causes of failure They changed their creamer, and as a result realized a gain of over 10 per cent. in the butter yield. They were successful and satisfied thereafter

At Wapping, Conn., a creamery was started in a locality worn out by long cultivation of tobacco. It proved a success, and farms that could only carry five or six cows at first, now keep twelve or fifteen. Skim milk is fed, manure abounds, the hay crop is doubled, less fertilizers are bought, and instead of being in debt to merchants the farmers get their money every month and buy supplies "cheap for cash," which they had not done before that they knew of.

PRACTICAL RESULTS

The Wapping creamery paid its patrons an average of 25½ cents a pound for the cream used for three years, and the payment for last December was 29½ cents.

The Lemont creamery in Pennsylvania, near the State Agricultural College, was erected at a cost of $750, and can work up the product of 300 cows Farmers' wives are relieved of care, and have more time for household duties and make more money than when they made their own butter. They receive 25 cents a pound for cream, average for the year round The average of pounds of milk to make a pound of butter, for eight months, as compiled from the tests of several creameries, is as follows Milk of native cows, 22 pounds short-horn high-grade Durham cows, 20 pounds, Holstein-Friesian cows, high grades, 21½ pounds high grade Jerseys, 18 pounds

They also estimated the loss in value of butter, per cow, for eight months, as follows Native cows made 2½ pounds, Durhams, 24 pounds, Holsteins, 23½ pounds, Jerseys, 2½ pounds.

The Troy creamery, at Troy, Penn., makes nearly a ton of butter a day The Spring Mills creamery, near it, during its first nine months, produced 1265 pounds a day and had to be enlarged. They gather cream at a distance of twenty five miles. Throughout the Eastern and Middle states they average to pay 25 cents a pound for cream the year round, and farmers are doing better than when they sold their own butter.

A POSITIVE SUCCESS

The success of creameries is distinctly shown in a long article published by the *American Cultivator*, and one important fact therein is that nearly all, after thorough taste, have adopted the same process and have found their successes in so doing. The result has been that farmers are receiving monthly pay for their cream at one greater than their butter sales had formerly reached. Another important fact is that by the system pursued each patron gets his just due. Creamlseems to be alike, whether from a high-bred herd of Jerseys, or from only commonly-fed native cows Purchasing cream puts all on a just level, whereas milk has very different valuation. The dairyman strains his milk into the cans of the creamer, then he lowers them under water The cream gatherer, sent out from the factory, calls in due time and raises the cans out of the water. He records the spaces of cream shown on each can, first draws the milk, then the cream, which he carries to the factory to be made into butter. Each patron receives his pro rata amount for the cream furnished each month, and thus averages 25 cents per pound, the year round for what each furnishes.

A HOME APPLICATION.

The price paid in Pennsylvania or New England is no criterion as to what may be expected in Oregon, but the same principle applies, and if farmers are satisfied there they must be contented here if they receive as much for their cream as they have been getting for their butter Of course the creamery realizes a profit by making more butter from the same milk than the farmer's wife did, and the butter being made on scientific principles is pure, and really better than any farmer with only ordinary appliances can possibly make, and always brings a higher price.

The Lamont creamery, in Pennsylvania, was erected at a cost of $750, but the *Cultivator*, referring to a second paper to appear on the same subject, says "Next week we shall illustrate an equally convenient building, of the same capacity, that has cost only $400" It says a creamery association can be started on a capital of $1200 to $2000, and it is a mistake to suppose that $4000 to $8000 is necessary All that is needed is convenient and substantial buildings, furnished with the best butter making apparatus

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Juniper Berries, and other well known vegetable remedies, in such a peculiar manner as to derive the full medicinal value of each It will cure, when in the power of medicine, scrofula, salt rheum, sores, boils, pimples, all blood diseases, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, general debility, catarrh, rheumatism, malaria, kidney and liver complaints. It overcomes that exhausted feeling caused by change of climate, season or life

Scrofula Humors

We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for several years, and find it all that is recommended as an excellent spring medicine, or to be used at all times as a blood purifier For children as well as grown people we consider it the best We set aside one dollar for our boy to take in the spring He is nine years old and has had good health ever since we began giving it to him We were seldom without it. B. F. BUCK, Worcester, N. H.

Dyspepsia

I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I have tried many remedies and have never found any that gave me so much relief as Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I confidently recommend it to all sufferers from dyspepsia. H. A. BARRINGER, Agent Merchants' Union Express Co., Greensboro, N. C.

I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired feeling, and it has done me more good than any medicine I ever took. I recommend it to all who are troubled with that complaint. MRS. J. TATE, Waco, Texas.

Fagged Out

"Last spring I was completely run down, had no strength or appetite, and was in a terribly nervous condition. I was all fagged out, and could hardly attend to my household duties. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon found it was the very medicine I needed. It built me up, toned my nerves, and gave me an appetite like a wolf. I soon became strong and well, and have since enjoyed excellent health." MRS. C. L. SMITH, Enterprise, Belleville, Mich.

I must say Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I ever used Last spring I had no appetite, and after my hard work I did I was tired out and exhausted. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon found my appetite improved, and I could eat as much in a day as I had been accustomed to in a week My appetite is voracious. MRS. E. BARNARD, Atlantic City, N. J.

General Debility

Hood's Sarsaparilla helps me more than anything I have taken for general debility. I have tried almost everything. Our druggist recommended it, and I consider it ahead of all others. It gives me strength. I am pleased to say that I have found so good a medicine as Hood's Sarsaparilla. MRS. F. BRENNER, Massillon, O.

I have taken one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it has done me a great deal of good. MRS. J. WALLACE, Petaluma, Cal. Request get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

"100 Doses One Dollar," is not a catch phrase, but is absolutely true of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is as also truly true that this medicine is the best that can be applied directly to the blood in spring medicine and blood purifier, and the best that can be taken for any disease arising from impure blood. Try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and you will find it to be just as we represent its contents You will find it to build up the system, create an appetite, and give you good digestion. And you will find that the average dose is less than a teaspoonful. The great merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as to economy and strength are peculiar to itself.

SOME HORTICULTURAL QUERIES

HILLSBORO, Feb. 26.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

I saw a paragraph recently in THE OREGONIAN which argued that a fruit tree, like a Saratoga belle, was not of much account without a trunk. Now, that may be correct as to the belle, but as to the fruit tree, I demur to the opinion The *Rural New Yorker*, considered to be the ablest farm journal in the United States, has maintained for years the plan of heading all kinds of fruit trees low. Its main reasons in support of the plan are First, that on low trees the fruit is easier picked and with less damage, second, that insects and other pests are more easily killed and pruning made less laborious, third, that trees without trunks are less liable to damage from rodents and severe weather and fourth, that you gain two years in limbs and fruit-bods by cultivating short trunks instead of long trunks. Now, I should be glad to see the advantages of the long-stemmed tree over the short one set forth by those who hold the opposite of this theory.

What good reasons had the Fruit Growers' Association of this state for pronouncing in favor of the Italian in preference to the Petite Prune? The Italian is not so rich, is more acid and takes more sugar in cooking, does not dry so much to the pound of green fruit, is a poorer bearer, and the tree is not so health

...E...

"100 Doses One Dollar" is not a catch ph...
absolutely true of and original with Hood's
rilla; and it is as also strictly true that no ...
appli d only to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which
y best spring medicine and blood p...
ver, prove it. Take a bottle home and ...
tients. You will find it to hold 100 ...
w read the directions, and you will see ...
erage dose is less than a teaspoonful. Th...
and strength are peculiar to Hood's ...

Fagged Out

"I fast spring I was completely fagged ou...
ought left me and I do t kick and scuffle ...
se, so that I re ad hardly attend to my ...
ok one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and ...
k. There is no thing like it." B. C. Bro...
terprise, Bellevill, Mich.

"I must say Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best ...
ver used. Last spring I had no appetite ...
at work I did suffered me ever so much. ...
ook Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon I ...
ould, for as much in a day as I had for a ...
week. My appetite is voracious." A. ...
LAND, Atlantic City, N. J.

General Debility

"Hood's Sarsaparilla is helps me more than ...
edicine I have ever taken for general debility ...
ve tried almost everything. Our whole ...
and I consider it ahead of all other ...
ring strength. I am pleased to give this ...
regard to so good a medicine as Hood's ...
la." Miss F. BROUSSEAU, Manch Chunk, Pa.

"I have taken one bottle of Hood's Sarsapa...
dication and it has done me a great deal ...
rofula, Weakness, Petaluma, Cal.
Be sure to get

Sarsaparilla

old by all druggists $1; six for $5. Prepared ...
OOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

...g a heavy syrup; but its great value ...
...ipping. When thoroughly ripe it is ...
...ating. It can be picked to keep a week ...
...pped a long distance with perfect safety. ...
The Hungarian, however, not being ...
...ot as good as some other varieties for ...
...d is very sour when dried. The Ben Davis ...
...arison with the Italian, and will not ...
...self as that fruit does. Its great ...
...eauty, as dried fruit, may induce a ...
heavy price for it once but not the ...
me.

If a man sets out an orchard in expe...
the best results, he should plant no small ...
between the rows, but give his trees the ...
the ground, so that he can plow and ...
both ways and keep the ground mel...
small fruits need shade, plant them ...
ill grow well and they will make ...
each other.

As to peaches, there is less profit in the ...
e a rule, than in the free stones. ...
reat peaches of California are the earl...
and the Foster. The late Crawfords ...
eem to be as good a bearer as the other ...
ilar is a favorite peach and being ...
argely. The Salway is a favorite late ...
nd usually bears well. It is a large ...
each, free stone, and keeps until ...
hese are the best varieties many ...
arly Crawford and the Salway ...
horoughly tried here in Oregon.

Oregon inventors have produced several ...
riers but it is a delicate matter for ...
ONIAN to say that one is superior to the ...
here is the Oregon drier, that would ...
e Evans's drier, that lifts with a ...
e old Plummer drier, so long in use ...
driers, we can only use the above ...
ark: "You pays your money and ...
our choice."

CROP REPORTS.

No wheat in the vicinity of Weston ...
et.

Wheat is badly frozen out on the farms ...
che country, and some hill ranchers ...
derably discouraged.

All the farmers will not have to re...
eat fields. Sod ground seems to ha...
est, says a Pendleton paper.

Farmers about Woodburn, Marion county, ...
tting ready to sow grain, or rather ...
here the wheat was frozen out.

A large amount of plowing has already ...
one in the valley this month and farm...
rally are quite busy putting in their ...
rain, says the Ellensburg paper.

Roseburg paper: Several farmers ...
wn Saturday and report spring seeding ...
ressing nicely. Farmers are improving ...
ne now putting in their spring crops.

The farmers in Wasco county are making ...
nsive preparations for putting in large ...
grain the coming season. Every acre ...
being plowed, and where grain has ...
re-sown.

Wasco county paper: Some farmers ...
burly say that the severe cold weather ...
linter has killed the fall sown wheat. ...
port it in good condition, and indicates ...
od yield.

Weston Leader: It appears from reports ...
e injury done to wheat by the freezing ...
of last winter is confined to the ...
estern portion of the county, where the ...
il was light.

Lebanon Express: Farmers are putting ...
ings in readiness for spring work. ...
ill be a large acreage of spring grain ...
rtly on account of considerable wheat ...
ing frozen out.

Wheat sown late is all right, says a ...
alla paper. Most of the early sown ...
to be re-sown, and farmers expect a ...
pl harvest after all these chilly weeks ...
e nine days' cold snap.

Good weather for plowing, and the ...

Deer valley are not slow to take advan...

So says the Adams County Times, ...
me kind of news comes from all ...
ashington territory and Oregon.

A Dixie correspondent of the Wa...
rnal says: The farmers have ...
vantage of the pleasant weather. ...
rm of last Sunday will give them a ...
e grain is looking very well; only a ...
ve will have to be reseeded.

East Oregonian: Farmers report that ...
rly sown grain is mostly all killed. ...
te sown grain is injured in very few ...
great many fields have been resown. ...
pected that the crop of 1888 will be ...
very little, if any, by the severe ...
st winter. For several years past ...
own grain has yielded well.

Walla Walla Journal: John R. Hood, ...
e pioneers of the valley and a ...
rmer, reports his loss as serious, but ...
is hard to tell the amount of damage ...
t. Mr. Hood thinks the indications are ...
owever, notwithstanding appearances to ...
ntrary. Everything points favorably ...
rly spring, and we may look forward ...
rvest such as only our lovely valley can ...
uce.

Jacksonville Times: Farmers have been ...
ay during the past ten days, and a vast ...
grain has been sowed during that ...
ny of the farmers in the southern end of ...
lley complain that a large amount of the ...
wn grain was killed during January. ...
ill be necessary to do the work over ...
he fall sown grain is growing lively in ...
tions of the valley. Excepting in the ...
n portion, not much was killed by the ...
eather.

Preston Worthington returned from ...
n Saturday. He reports things flourishing ...
e lower end, says a Weston paper. ...
e wheat is frozen out in the immediate ...
of his ranch, but he learned that many ...
e being resown in Sand Hollow and ...
ces. One man who had 900 acres of ...
sow 500 of it over again. This fine ...
e, a great blessing to farmers of ...
heat sown this month, on ground ...
llowed last year, is likely to yield ...
uch as fall-sown grain.

Fifteen acres of wheat has to be resown ...
rospect farm, near Foster, on account ...
ging froze out during the extreme cold ...
January, says a Pendleton exchange. ...
some wheat which has been sown over ...
ady coming up and appears quite thick. ...
e East Oregonian. Some say it is ...
ances where wheat has been resown ...
heat was not dead and is making ...
ce with the new, and doubtless some ...
ill be found too thick later on in the ...
A correspondent writing to the Walla ...
urnal from Spring valley says: The ...
e all busy seeding, as they have been ...
st three weeks. Most of the fall sown ...
as killed by the cold snap, as there ...
ow enough to protect it. Fortunately, ...
e only about one-fourth of the summer ...
heat sown last fall, as the farmers were ...
ing hauling grain to the depot. The ...
ey hauling grain to the depot. The ...
the stubblefields was also killed, making ...
ch scarce for stock, as most of the ...
is vicinity is under cultivation. The oldest ...
ot time in the memory of the oldest ...
at grain has ever been winter killed.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29.

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail: ...ons coal oil, 3 cars furniture, car implements, ...ons coal oil, 3 cars furniture, car implements, ...ons nails, 60 bbls whisky, 60 bbls spirits, 3 cars ...ons paints, 60 bbls whisky, 60 bbls spirits, 3 cars ...ons oils, 50 cs boots and shoes, 2 cs clothing, 1 cs ...ons drugs, 5 cs shirts, 2 cs hosiery, 3 cs hats, 8 cs ...ons goods, 5 cs valises.

Steamer Willamette Valley arrived at San Fran...cisco February 26 from Yaquina bay with 5703 sks ...flour, 7 bbls apples, 45 sks oysters, 2 pcs fowls, 11 ...pcs bacon, 7 bbls hides, 19 horses.

Shipments eastward by rail for the month of ...February included 7118 cs 2 bl 64 bbls 1 kit salmon, ...25 pcs dried fruit, 2 bbls 2 ...pcs fish pickled sturgeon, 25 pcs dried fruit, 2 bbls 2 ...pcs fish, 116,871 lbs hops, 6 sks moss.

The following is a statement of wheat deliveries ...at Portland tariff, imports into the United Kingdom, and quantities afloat for the weeks ended as ...under:

DELIVERIES.		
FARMERS'	54,000 qrs. wheat	
Feb. 22, 1888	41,000 qrs. wheat	
Feb. 23, 1887	57,410 qrs. wheat	
Feb. 24, 1887	49,000 qrs. wheat	
IMPORTS.		
Feb. 25, 1888	94,000 qrs. wheat	
	140,000 bbls. flour	
Feb. 26, 1887	261,000 qrs wheat	
	203,000 bbls flour	
Feb. 27, 1886	190,000 qrs wheat	
	152,000 bbls. flour	
Feb. 28, 1885	223,000 qrs wheat	
	231,000 bbls flour	
QUANTITIES AFLOAT.		
Dec. 31, 1888	1,737,000 qrs for U. K.	
	265,000 qrs for Cont.	
Jan. 2, 1887	2,044,000 qrs for U. K.	
	550,000 qrs for Cont.	
Jan. 2, 1886	1,588,000 qrs for U. K.	
	161,000 qrs for Cont.	
Jan. 31, 1887	2,130,000 qrs for U. K.	
	593,000 qrs for Cont.	

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours include: ...,281 sks wheat, 2281 bbls flour, 250 ctls bran, 520 ...ctls middlings, 457 sks potatoes, 618 sks onions, ...,258 sks hides, 18 bxs fruit, 203 bxs dried do, 172 ...sks eggs, 2 cs butter, 3 cars hay, 12 cattle, 7 hogs.

The receipts of produce by principal transportation routes for the month of February, 1888, in...clusive following from the two sections:

	Valley.	Eastern.	Total.
Wheat, ctls	52,629	471,850	524,479
Flour, bbls	16,010	24,696	40,706
Barley, ctls	10,078	.....	15,678
Oats, ctls	1,004	509	1,513
Hay, tons	3,001	3,491	6,678
Bran, ctls	3,567	3,226	6,107
Potatoes, ctls	4,831	.....	12,631
Onions, sks	12,614	.....	37,018
Wool, lbs	26,861	20,754	2,628
Hides, No	2,042	.....	21,200
Leather, sides	1,060	121	1,066
Eggs, bxs	68,237	6,927	68,361
Butter, lbs	12,329	.....	19,256
Fruit, dried, lbs	.....	69,658	69,658
Fruit, green, lbs	850	3,476	4,276
Wine, gals	1,254,064	20,090	1,274,154
Lumber, M. ft	41,245	1,142,659	1,183,904
Shingles, No	631,498	650,408	1,181,906

FREIGHTS—Some business is being worked, ...but none reported closed. The market is a weak ...one. The leading list is being reduced by clear...ances and it is thought exporters will soon be mak...ing new engagements.

WHEAT—Better cables, but prices for cargoes ...are not particularly improved. Eastern market ...irregular and San Francisco some firmer. The ...local market does not take on an air of business, ...and sales being largely in a waiting mood.

FLOUR—Local receipt past week, considerable ...coming from the eastern section to finish the ...season at Stone for Portland mills. There is a moneyed ...interest in the Portland mills. There is a monopoly ...and in settlements north for China account, ...cannot now on this side being about ready to sail, ...local demands are of a quiet character and the ...home market is a slow one. Standard valley ...brands continue to be quoted on basis of $4, and ...straights $3 50. There is a free offering ...of the last quoted grade.

MILLSTUFF—Liberal receipts lately and the ...export by steamer have not prevented an increase ...of stock. With this there is more difficulty in sell...ing and an easier market. The eastern section is ...also shipping freely this way, this supply cutting ...quite a figure in the market, which is a slow and ...easy one to sell in. Values are weak in conse...quence. Jobbing prices fairly held up: bran $16 ...per ton, shorts $18@20, chop $20, chopped barley $24 ...@25.

OATS—The steamers have not taken all offered, ...so that there is a rather large quantity here awaiting ...shipment. Of the recent receipt the bulk has ...been for shipment, holders trading this a slow ...market, even at the buyer's idea. The good feed ...offered is mostly accompanied by a demand of 35c ...and is met by an offer of 35@36c. If both parties ...stood to trade there is generally a compromise of ...some kind, and to quote is a difficult matter. The ...range for all purposes may be said to remain 35@ ...36c. San Francisco is much the same market it ...has been for some time past, the demand being of ...light proportions.

POTATOES—Business has further fallen away ...this week, receipts falling off and shipments ...showing about a proportionate loss. San Francisco ...wants well supplied as concerns consumptive ...needs and as the seed request is of less importance ...reports note find less favor, while prices on some ...have further fallen away. This necessarily dulled ...trade here, although prices are not materially ...changed. Some large holders have sent consigned ...direct rather than sell here. For Garnets and Peer...less the paying price is now 60c and for Burbanks ...75c per cental, while dealers are indifferent about ...buying and do not compete. Shipments for the ...month foot up 30,815 sacks, which total does not in...clude those by the steamer of to-night.

ONIONS—Advantage has been taken of the ...presence of a shipping market and three steamers ...have taken out fully 900 centals. San Francisco ...is at present supplied with only silverskins and ...red stock, except as concerned the receipt of Ore...gon. Red stock has been very plentiful and down ...to $1@1.25, silverskins at the same time bringing ...about $1.75. Large receipts have largely reduced ...stocks although the new receipt has been impor...tant. The market is not active save for this ex...port, buyers quoting down to $1 for good stock. ...These shipments will help reduce the local surplus ...and perhaps help make a better market later on, ...quotations value at San Francisco for a time, ...receipts of Tuesday included 648 sacks west side ...product.

GREEN FRUIT—Apples in fair supply only, ...buyers asking choice varieties for shipment and ...the local call seeking for more. Late steamers have ...been some while the interior trade is a light one. ...Buyers quote $1 25@1 50 for best. Oranges are in ...full supply, the request being very good. The fall ...trade will soon be landing some here, as orders are ...being filled to come by rail. Navel sell at $5, ...Riverside and Seedlings at $3 50 and Los Angeles ...at $2 75. Lemons steady at $6.

PROVISIONS—The market keeps firm under a ...continued good request and light stocks. Local ...cures of meats are particularly firm, but are more ...exposed to competition with Eastern. Lard rules ...firm. We quote selling values: City or country ...cured hams, 13c; bacon, 10½c, shoulders 8c. East...ern hams 12c, breakfast bacon 12½c. Best local or ...Eastern lard in tins, 10c. All Eastern stock in ...larger supply.

DRIED FRUITS—The market has taken a ...better turn and several varieties are now quoted ...lower. A large part this is due to a disposition to ...close out. The stock has not been markedly in...creased of late, although California has sent some ...this way. Selling prices are: Sundried quar...tered apples 6@6½c, factory 10@11c, sliced 10c; ...evaporated apples 12½@13c; prunes 10@11c; pears 11@ ...12c; peaches 12½@14c; raisins $2@2 25.

HOPS—This product now attracts but little at...tention, buyers being indifferent and holders look...ing for better chances of sale east. For the month ...past shipping freely this way, this supply cutting ...quite a figure in the market, which is a slow and ...easy one to sell in. Values are weak in conse...quence. Jobbing prices fairly held up: bran $16 ...per ton, shorts $18@20, chop $20, chopped barley $24 ...@25.

OATS—The steamers have not taken all offered, ...so that there is a rather large quantity here awaiting ...shipment. Of the recent receipt the bulk has ...been for shipment, holders trading this a slow ...market, even at the buyer's idea. The good feed ...offered is mostly accompanied by a demand of 35c ...and is met by an offer of 35@36c. If both parties ...stood to trade there is generally a compromise of ...some kind, and to quote is a difficult matter. The ...range for all purposes may be said to remain 35@ ...36c. San Francisco is much the same market it ...has been for some time past, the demand being of ...light proportions.

WOOL—The weather now bids fair to be such as ...to make a forward spring and this means early ...shearing. The month of March may be a hard one ...for it is sheep will suffer some. Lately the ...weather has been all that could be desired, the ...whole month of February being a mild one. As to ...trade the market will open there is much specula...tion. Advances have not been as heavy as last ...year and contracts of all kinds of less importance. ...The eastern markets, now that the London sales ...have closed for a little more than a month, are of ...additional interest. Trade east is very active, but ...much of it is delayed business, this helping to lend ...a more hopeful tentitious appearance of activity. Still ...there is improvement and buyers are paying full ...prices with more grace. Should they not supply ...themselves with the western markets are ready to open ...the excitement of last year is likely to be repeated, ...or at least to a considerable extent. Our this way ...trade is waiting developments and feeling a ...little uncertain as to freights. Bags hold firm and ...may hardly be cheaper than 35c for the weight ...of leading sorts.

HIDES, ETC.—Dull with light movement. Quota...tions are: Dry best ...sizes 20c per lb, culls 3c, kip and calf 10c, ...green salted hides, kip and calf 6c, culls one-third ...off, valley deerskins 30@35c, eastern Oregon 24½ ...@25c, summer and winter elk skins 22@25c, ...sheep pelts 30@35c for short to medium wooled, ...90c@$1.25 for long and 10@12c for murrain; beaver ...are to $4 per lb; bear 50c to $6 brown and 50c to ...$12 black. Tallow quoted 3@3½c.

The Merchandise Markets.

Fair weather the past week has stimulated trade ...in some lines, and altogether there is a full season...able movement. Arrivals keep about even, the ...distribution being enough to reduce some stocks. ...Outdoor interests attract more attention, money is ...being brought in for permanent investment, and ...manufacturing interests are of increasing impor...tance with the wider demands. After a month of ...very open weather for the time of year it is possi...ble that a season of rain will follow. This would ...effect trade to only a small extent. By all the trade ...outlook is considered to be most flattering. It ...may be said that finances are in a condition quite ...satisfactory, collections being described as easy ...for this time of year.

The salmon markets are all quiet, as canners are ...not disposed to contract much below $1 60, while ...buyers are mostly satisfied to wait, thinking ...cheaper goods can be had later on. Of the busi...ness binted at or known to be consummated but ...one buyer is spoken of. Reports of considerable ...being taken for export are not generally believed, ...but it is known that some Columbia river has been ...sold ahead. Hanthorn is mentioned as selling ...10,000 cases tall tins and all his flats, the buyer of ...the flats, says a San Francisco report, confirming ...his part of the reported transaction. Other sales ...have doubtless been made, but if at the full de...mand of canners there would seem no reason for ...secrecy unless to assist buys of outside fish. One ...of the cargoes from this river last August is long ...overdue, but not quite given up for lost. A press ...report from New York, dated Tuesday, mentioned ...reported business in new pack.

BEANS—Values are on a firm footing, the ...stock being only a light one and the request about ...as usual. At San Francisco there is a good re...quest from the home trade. Limas and small ...whites being again higher. Quote small whites ...$4 50, pinks $3, bayos $3, butter $4, Limas $4 per ...central.

COAL OIL—Firm at 21½c for an ordinary ...brand.

COFFEE—Owing to the very small stock held ...here the market is only weak, not responding to ...advices. Quote Salvador 21c, Costa Rica 22c, ...Rio 22c, Java 27½c, Arbuckle's roasted 29½c.

PICKLES—Quote kegs $1 10 and $1 20 for threes ...and fives.

SALT—Liverpool fine grades firm at $18, $19 and ...$20 for the three sizes in ordinary lots. Stock salt ...$11.

RICE—Island 4½ in light stock and firm. China ...is in fair supply. We quote China mixed, $4 60 ...@4 75, Island, $5 50.

SUGARS—Market quiet. Stocks here are still ...light. We quote sixty-day prices for barrels: ...Golden C 6½c, dry granulated 7⅜c, crushed, fine ...crushed, cube and powdered, 7⅞c; extra C, 6⅜c.

CANNED GOODS—Quotations are: Table fruits, ...assorted, 2½s, $2@2 25 and 3s, $3 50; blackberries, ...gooseberries and cherries, 2½s, $2@2 25 cur...rants, grapes, peaches $2 50, strawberries $2 75, ...raspberries $3 25, plums $2, pineapples $2 25@ ...2 75, apricots, $2. Pie fruits, assorted, 2½s, ...$1 25 and 3s $2 25; apricots, blackberries, goose...berries, cherries and peaches 3½s $1 25@1 50, ...squash $1 50. Jellies and jams, assorted, $1 65@ ...1 75. Corn $1 40@1 60, tomatoes $1 10, for 2½s, ...beans $1 25, peas $1 50, asparagus $2 12½, mush...rooms $2 50. French peas $2@2 50.

GRAIN BAGS—Calcuttas, 8¾c, but inactive.

PORTLAND STOCK EXCHANGE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29.

Shares.	Stock.	Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
1000	Sierra Nevada C. M. Co	25	.....	.....
1000	Sierra Nevada C. M. Co	.....	.....	30
1000	Stonewinder Mining Co	.....	.....	55
1000	Stonewinder Mining Co	.....	.....	60
1000	Stonewinder Mining Co	.....	.....	45
10	Oregon Milling Co	.....	103	00
20	Merchants' Nat. Bank	105 00	.....	

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The bears molded stocks to-day. The market was animated, but prices de...clined from ½ to 1¼ per cent. Missouri Pacific and St. Paul were affected. The close was quiet but weak at the lowest figures reached.

Government bonds were dull and heavy for 4s.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Money on call easy at 2 to 3; last loan 2; closed 2@2½. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½. Sterling exchange, dull and steady; $4 85½ for 60-day bills, $4 87½ for demand.

BONDS.

U. S. 4s (registered)	125½	4½s (coupon)	107¾
4s (coupon)	125¾	Pacific 6s	120
4½s (registered)	109½		

STOCKS.

American Express	107	N. P. preferred	44¼
Canada Pacific	60¾	Northwestern	102¾
Canada Southern	62	Or. Improvement	48
Central Pacific	29	O R & N	93½
Burlington	124	Transcontinental	20¼
Delaware L. & W.	129	Pacific Mail	32¾
D. & R. G.	19½	Reading	64½
Erie	25	Rock Island	112¾
Lake Shore	93¾	St. Paul	66¼
Louisville & Nashville	68¾	Texas Pacific	21¾
Michigan Central	82	Union Pacific	55½
Kansas & Texas	14	U. S. Express	72
N. Y. Central	105½	Wells, Fargo	110
Northern Pacific	21	Western Union	78¼

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 29.—Closing prices: Atchison & Topeka first 7s, 120, do land grant 7s, 120½; Bur...lington & Quincy, 124¾; Mexican Central, com...mon, 14; do first mortgage bonds, 65.

MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—Consols, 102 5-16. Silver, per fine ounce, 43 13-16. Bank of England rate of discount 2½ per cent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Silver bullion per ounce, 99½c. Sterling exchange, long, $4 86; short, $4 88. U. S. bonds: 4s, 125¾; 4½s, 107¼.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 29.—Transfers, 30; ex...change on London, sixty days, $4 85¾; documen...tary, $4 84¾.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 29.

Con. Cal. & Va	15 12	Ophir	10 50
Hale & Norcross	10 00	Belcher	6 50
North Belle Isle	7 00	Savage	6 37
Crown Point	6 75	Challar	5 75
Best & Belcher	5 75	Potosi	5 12
Gould & Curry	4 75	Union	4 25
Sierra Nevada	4 60	Bodie	2 25
Seg. Belcher	4 45	Alta	2 10
Mexican	5 37	Bullion	2 00
Overman	2 80	Utah	1 85
Peerless	1 55	Exchequer	1 40
Crocker	45	Andes	1 30
Peer	451		

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 29.—Receipts—Wheat, 158,660 ctls; flour, 9800 qr sks; barley, 8700 ctls; oats, 3700 ctls; potatoes, 4100 sks.

Chartered—Ship Red Cross for lumber from Pu...get Sound to Sydney.

Wheat—The spot market steady with a small business doing. Offerings fair, but principally of small parcels. Buyers bid $1 39¾@1 39¾ for No 1 shipping, the latter figure for round lots. Options in very light trading. Sales: No. 1 white, buyer season 100 tons at $1 38¾, 200 tons at 1 38¾ on forenoon call and 300 tons at $1 38¾, 100 tons at $1 38¾ and 200 tons at $1 38¾ on afternoon call.

Barley—Spot market steady, with a good de...mand for choice. Quote No. 1 feed, 80@82½c. Op...tions unsteady. Buyer season opened 80¾c, buyer ...year 81¾c. Buyer season closed 80¾c, buyer year ...83¼c.

Oats—The market is quiet, and there is only a light demand. Quote feed good to choice $1 10@ 1 47½.

Potatoes—Weak and dull. Heavy receipts from Oregon depresses the market. Garnet chile 90@ $1 00; Peerless 90@$1 00; Burbanks $1 10@1 25.

Butter—Weak at 30@31c for choice fresh roll.

Eggs—Weak; supplies heavy; quote 20@21c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET REVIEW.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 29.—Local bank clearings last week showed a gain of $3,000,000 over those of the corresponding week last year, which must be taken as an increase in legitimate trade, as specu...lation is not as free as it was last year at this time. Prospects for a good year are favorable. Shippers and importers by rail are still inconvenienced by a scarcity of cars, and delayed freights are a con...tinued annoyance. Immigration into the state continues uninterruptedly, and this gives business additional stimulus. Money is fairly active at pre...vious rates.

Wheat continues dull and easy, and buyers seem disinclined to purchase. The export movement is light.

Oats are well handled, and though stocks in ware-houses are free they are carefully offered, in order not to break the market.

Bran and middlings are firm and in good demand and stocks of the former are moderate.

Stocks of wool are considerably reduced, and there are now only three or four descriptions, ag...gregating upward of two million pounds in the market. Trade continues quiet and prices are easy.

Hops are very dull and a slight improvement at New York does not seem to have affected this mar...ket as yet.

Hay meets with fair demand, and prices are un...changed, though the feeling has rather been easy for some days.

Cheese is still steady and in slender stock.

Receipts of butter are too heavy for the demand, as usual at this time of year, and the market is de...moralized. The decline during the week was from 37½c to 31½c per pound, both being top prices for fancy dairies.

The live stock market is easier. Beef has de...clined ¼c per pound. Veal and mutton exhibit a ...downward tendency, though no posture declines ...occurred. Spring lamb is scarce, and sales at 10c ...per pound have been made. Hogs are firm at...round, and in slender supply.

There is no further change in coal, the market being slenderly supplied and extreme prices still ruling. With the approach of summer, however, the demand for house coals will fall off consider...ably. A large number of vessels are engaged to bring Australian coal here, but several months will probably elapse before the scarcity is percep...tibly diminished. During the week coast colliers sent in 17,892 tons and foreign ports 24,630 tons.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Wheat opened rather easier: 89¼c cash, 89¼c March, 90¼c April, 91c May, 90¼c June. At noon, 89¼c cash, 89¼c March, 90¾c April, 91c May, 90¼c June. Closed 89¾c March, 90¾c April, 91¾c May, 90¾c June.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Petroleum opened at 92¼c and closed strong at 93¾c; highest, 93¾c; lowest, 92¼c. Sales, 223,000 barrels.

Mining Shares—Amador, $1 50; Bodie, $2 10; Caledonia Black Hills, $1 75; California & Virginia, $4 25; Dunkin, $1 40; Eureka, $10 75; El Cristo, $1 40; Horn Silver, $1 20; Iron Silver, $4 10; Mexi...can, $6 25; Mono, $1 25; North Belle Isle, $6 75; Prosstile, $2; Standard, $2 25.

Hops—Steady; California, 8@19c.

Sugar—Strong; superior Manila, 4 1-32c; Bahia, eighty test, 3 15-16c; fair refining quoted at 4⅜c; refined, firm.

Copper—Steady; lake, 16c.

Lard—Firm; domestic, 8½c.

Tin—Dull.

Coffee—Spot, fair Rio closed at $14 25@14 50; Options opened strong and higher, closing heavy and lower. Sales, 106,000 bags. March $10 80@ 10 90, April $10 65@10 75, May $10 40@10 70.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—Wheat opened generally lower. 74⅞c cash; 74⅞c March, 76½c April, 79¼c May. At noon 75c cash, 75 March, 75¾c April, 80¼c May. Closed 75c cash, 74⅝c March, 76⅛c @76¾c May.

Provisions—Pork, $14 02½ May; lard, $7 82½ May; ribs, $7 35 May.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 9000; dull and 10 to 20c lower; fancy, $5 10@5 40; ship...ping steers, $3 20@4 90; stockers and feeders, $2 40@3 70; Texas fed steers, $3@4 20.

Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; slow and a shade lower; mixed, $5 30@5 40; heavy, $5 30@5 60; light, $4 95@5 20.

Sheep—Receipts, 4000; strong; natives, $3 75@ 5 40; western, $4 80@5 65; Texans, $3 40@4 75.

SILVER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Bar silver, 95¾.

Foreign Markets.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—Quantities on passage: To the Continent, wheat, 205,000 qrs.; to U. K., wheat and flour, 1,737,000 qrs. Cargoes off coast, firm dearer. Cargoes on passage, red wheat cheaper; white wheat, dearer. California cargoes off coast, 33s 9d; California, just shipped or prompt ship...ment, 33s 6d@33s 9d. Mark Lane, wheat and flour, quiet. Weather, very cold.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 29.—Spot wheat market im...proving. 3 P. M.—Spot wheat, steady; offerings liberal. Options easy; No. 1 California, 6s 8½d April, 6s 9¼ May, 6s 9½d June, 6s 9¾d July.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—Spot wheat and flour steady. French country markets firm.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 29.—Wheat, quiet and steady; supply good. Corn, quiet and weak.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Str Batavia left Hong Kong Feb. 26, for Van...couver, B. C.

Br bk Cambrian, hence Oct. 21 with a flour cargo by the Portland Mills, reached Westport Feb. 23, 125 days out. She reports that while at sea a fire broke out on board and that part of the cargo was damaged.

Br bk Clynder sailed from San Diego 23 for this port. The Duriadeer sailed the same day for Puget Sound to load lumber.

Schr Wm. F. Witzeman and bk Julia Ford reached San Pedro Feb. 26 from this port with lumber.

IN PORT—FOR GRAIN LOADING.

*Br sh ‡Ben Douran, 1671, Portland Shipping Co.
*Br bk ‡Medea, 1068, Portland Shipping Co.
*Br sh ‡Dunscore, 1060, C. Cæsar & Co.
Br sh ‡Lucipara, 1803, Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
Br sh ‡Oimara, 1354, Portland Shipping Co.
Br bk ‡Dinapore, 1047, Portland Mills.
*Br sh ‡Dumtrune, 1486, C. Cæsar & Co.
Br bk ‡Penrose, 1040, Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
Br bk ‡The Frederick, 812, foreign account.
Br sh ‡Cumberland, 1798, C. Cæsar & Co.
Br sh ‡Larnaca, 1435, C. Cæsar & Co.
Br bk ‡Glenhervie, 820, Geo. Pope & Co.
*Br bk ‡Rye, 1, C. Cæsar & Co.
*Br bk ‡Thos. S. Stowe, 686, Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
Br sh ‡Dulcep Singh, 1198, Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
*Finished.

IN PORT—DISENGAGED.

Br sh ‡Miredale, 1231, Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
Br bk ‡Kirkhaven, 962, Portland Shipping Co.
Br bk ‡Carnmoney, 1255, C. Cæsar & Co.
Br sh ‡Robilla, 1290, Meyer, Wilson & Co.
Br bk ‡John Gambles, 1027.
Br bk ‡Martha Fisher, 811, Balfour, G. & Co.

IN PORT—LUMBER LOADING.

Sh Hartvester, 1424, lumber domestic.
Sh Olive S. Southard, 1393, lumber domestic.

AT TACOMA—FOR WHEAT LOADING.

Am sh Reaper, 1462, Balfour Guthrie & Co.
Am sh Indiana, 1488, Portland Shipping Co.
Br sh ‡Milverton, 2112, Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

VESSELS ON THE WAY.

Dec. 7—Br bk ‡Lindores Abbey, 863, Iquiqui.
Br sh ‡Ambuth, 1794, Panama.
Feb. 9—Br bk ‡Perthshire, 1291, San Diego.
Oct. 1—Br bk ‡Derby Park, 1292, Maryport.
Feb. 17—Br sh ‡Stockbridge, 2048, San Pedro.
Oct. 18—Br bk ‡Mobile Bay, 1317, Antwerp.
Jan. 12—Br sh ‡Perfarshire, 1433, Newcastle, A.
Feb. 7—Br bk ‡Beechfield, 1293, San Diego.
Br sh ‡Mirzapore, 1186, San Diego.
Feb. 25—Br bk ‡Olynder, 1117, San Diego.
Br bk ‡Sarnica, 836, Honolulu.
Br bk ‡Moel-y-don, 1089, San Diego.
Feb. 26—Br bk ‡Samoa, 1189, San Francisco.
Br bk ‡Zamora, 1180, West Coast.
Sept. 6—Br bk ‡Ophelia, 1184, Liverpool.
Nov. 7—Br sh ‡Lady Cairns, 1265, London.
Nov. 7—Br bk ‡Mary Low, 853, Maryport.
Nov. 12—Br bk ‡Normore, 1035, Maryport.
Nov. 16—Br bk ‡Evelyn, 1179, Liverpool.
Nov. 20—Br sh ‡Thurland Castle, 1244, Liverpool.
Nov. 23—Am sh Sea King, 1435, New York.
Dec. 17—Br bk ‡County of Carnarvon, 1267, Maryp't.
Dec. 28—Br bk ‡Rosecraig, 1195, Liverpool.
Jan. 5—Br bk ‡Co. of Merioneth, 1065, Maryport.
Jan. 16—Br bk ‡Maiden City, 1107, Maryport.
Feb. 9—Br bk ‡Bremar, 1030, Maryport.
Feb. 17—Am sh James Drummond, 1479, N. York.
—Br sh ‡Andes, 831, Newcastle, A.
—‡Iron.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 29.—Arrived—Ship J. B. Brown, Antwerp; ship Henry Failing, Liverpool; schr Norway, Coos Bay; bk Ella, Honolulu; Br bk Cambrian, Portland; bk Lizzie Vance, Port Gamble.

Sailed—Br sh Fast Croft, Newcastle, A.; Br bk Queen's Island, do; Schr Francis Alice, Coos Bay; Bul bk Bundaleer, Port Townsend; ship Oriental, Tacoma; bkt Tam O'Shanter, Astoria; str Wil...lamette Valley, Yaquina Bay; str Empire, Na...naimo; bk Templar, Port Townsend.

PORT LUDLOW, Feb. 29.—Arrived—ship Caron...dolet, San Francisco.

PORT TOWNSEND, Feb. 29.—Arrived—Bk Hes...per, San Diego.

HOQUIAM, Feb. 27.—Sailed—Schr Volunteer, San Francisco.

TACOMA, Feb. 29.—Sailed—Bk Wrestler, San Pedro; bk Chas. B. Kenny, San Francisco.

ASTORIA, Feb. 29.—Str Walla Walla arrived in from Seattle and left up at 11:30 A. M.; schr Norma passed out at 8:30 P. M.; bkt Katie Flick...luger passed out at 4:30 P. M. 5 P. M.—rainy; wind southeast.

ASTORIA,

THE EAST SIDE.

Direct Mail Messenger Service With the Two Railway Trains.

Postoffice Not to Be Removed—That Park Again—The School Directorship—Personal and General—Letter List.

Under date of Washington, Feb 23, A. Leo Knott, second Assistant postmaster general, writes Postmaster W. B. Welch as follows: "The postmaster general authorizes and instructs you to advertise for ten days by public notice, but without expense, for bids to carry the mails on messenger route No 112,004, between your office and the nearest station on the Oregon & California railroad and the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company railway, each way, as often as required." The remainder of the communication contained instructions to the postmaster. From these official papers it may be judged that the difficulty about the East Portland mail service between the railways and the postoffice will be disposed of as soon as bids can be received, sent on to Washington and the contract for carrying the mail awarded. It will take about one month to do all this. Nothing more has been heard in relation to removing the post office, and it is highly improbable, in view of the communication that any action will be taken. In fact it may be considered settled that the postoffice will not be removed.

THE HOLLADAY PARK.

From diligent interviews with those who are familiar with the circumstances in relation to the park in Holladay's addition, there seems no question but that the four blocks in question were dedicated to the city as a public park. A. Newell, formerly recorder, says the park was dedicated to public use, but seemed in doubt whether it would be under control of the city. But that matter can be easily settled by an act on the county records. The city has done no work on the park, clearing it of brush and stumps and forming the street grade, nor was it called for by council. It could be an attractive place by having a few trees put out. Other cities have had great fun in almost securing a breathing spot—a place where the citizens could spend an hour or two removed from the noise of the city. No effort should be spared to devote the park to the purpose for which it was dedicated.

SCHOOL DIRECTOR FOR DISTRICT 21.

EAST PORTLAND Feb 29 1888

John W. Grubee—The undersigned voters of school district No. 21 would ask you to be a candidate for school director of this district at the ensuing election. E. C. Wheeler, John Ainsworth, James Burkhard, J. L. Sperry, O. H. Raffety, G. N. Raffety, Thomas Bishop, Gus Strube, E. D. McGuire, Thomas S. Turnbull, G. E. Nostaas, A. W. Lambert, C. N. Rankin, Fred Kindorf, H. Holmes, E. Merrick, H. S. Campbell, M. M. Hunter, F. Wolf, W. Welch, T. M. Hurlburt, W. B. Moore, Arthur Kindorf, T. C. Powell, M. F. Oliver, L. A. Patterson, J. J. Radderly, Charles C. Story, J. A. Jeffreson, E. S. Dunning, Joseph Plowman, Register, H. G. Coles, R. C. Mayo, Charles Lewis, W. C. West, Wm. Dalton, James Lyons, A. J. McMaster, W. A. Ferry, J. W. Wheeler, J. Palmer, A. B. Lyons, George Wilson, McCoy, C. E. Charlton, C. Peddicord, J. J. Murphy.

TWO CHURCHES AT ST. JOHNS.

The Evangelical church at St. Johns is about to be completed, and will be dedicated in a short time. It is a very neat edifice and will cost $800 completed. The corner stone of the new Methodist church at St. Johns will be laid next Saturday. When completed the building will cost $1200. Friends of the church are invited to be present and witness the ceremony. The two new churches, with the one already there (Adventist), St. Johns will not lack for places of worship.

NOTES.

The lumber dealers are said to be crowded with orders.

Mrs. E. S. Dunning is a candidate for school clerk for district No. 21.

A large number of east side people attend the new park performance every night.

Rev. D. O. Shormley, of this city, is in Salem and preached in that place Tuesday night.

Mr. N. S. Blakeney and family leave for Goldendale to-day. Also, J. B. Landis starts for Walla Walla.

Mr. Welch states that if he can consummate certain arrangements this week he expects to rebuild the sawmill at Sellwood.

Arrangements are being made looking to the organization of a local republican club. A number of signers have been secured already and a ball will be secured for meeting purposes at once.

Fourth street bridge continues to "hump" its back up near the truss above the railroad. Some of the traces have given way. The dump-cars are now depositing gravel almost directly under both the bridge.

The young ladies of '88 gave an invitation leap year party in Smithson's opera house, Albina last night. For manager Miss Norah Walter; reception committee, Misses Louisa Steffin and Laura Cline; floor committee, Misses Katie Cline, Dora Steffin and Louisa Becker.

Grain is coming in from east of the mountains right along. Long lines of cars are daily to be seen at the grain docks where the cars are being unloaded. The grain does not accumulate in the docks, but is loaded into the ships as rapidly as it comes from the interior.

EAST PORTLAND LETTER LIST

Letters remaining in the postoffice, East Portland Feb 29 1888

WOMEN'S LIST.

Bigw Mrs Ella, Bessler Josephine, Bassett Ada M, Maxwell Mrs John M, Bewey Mamie, McKeene, Mary, Foss Miss Jessie, Pearson, Mrs C A, Fowers Mrs S P, Powell Mrs A D, Fisher Miss Mary, Rappleye Miss Estella, Gardner Paulina, Russell Miss E P, Hobbs, Sarah, Simmons Mrs K, Hudson Helen, Smith Mrs Jessie, Hampson Florence, Van Alstine Jane M, Lappin, Jessie, Williams Mrs E T, Mully Mrs, Waldersdorf Minnie.

MEN'S LIST.

Ambrose John, Jerman David, Parker H H, Affleck S B, James Pierce Kay G M, Betz Geo, Keith W, Patterson J B P, Boyle John, Koontz A, Powell W H, Curtis John, Lull M O, Reynolds John, Dewey I Mrs, Mayo J, Reynolds B P, Cashbur A, Aron Martt P J, Rolfe S, Howe Geo, Nickols Frank, Simmons S W, Hunt I, Phillips I P, Simpson J G, Handerson W, Patterson J A.

W. B. WELCH P. M.

LOCAL NOTES.

The police made 207 arrests during February.

Herbert N. Casherline a Canadian, was admitted to citizenship by Judge Stearns yesterday.

George Duffy, accused of stealing $50 from Jennie Long, was held to answer by Judge Lowent yesterday.

Dr. Fendrich is being renovated, painted, papered and carpeted and put in condition for summer use.

Work has been begun and in short is on the Grand avenue viaduct. It is to be built of wood.

Building permits were granted yesterday for C. W. Young and Frankie Jaques, Miss Campbell and Maggie Kinney.

In the assault and battery case of Binder vs. Montgomery, in Justice Tuttle's court yesterday, Montgomery was fined $10 and Binder $5.

John McGee, who is serving a sentence in the county jail for impersonating a man named Matney is critically ill with congestion of the brain, and is not expected to live.

The ladies auxiliary committee of the Young Men's Christian Association held their monthly meeting at the residence of Mrs. L. C. Frost, 235 Ellsworth street this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Judge Stearns granted Sarah Dunwoody a divorce from Lizzie Dunwood yesterday, on the ground of desertion. Ellen Lane was granted a divorce from John Lane on the same ground.

Sermon by Rev. T. Ingelhart at 11 A. M., in the Swedish church, corner Second and Salmon streets, on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. the Armory hall, on First, between Washington and Alder.

Articles of incorporation of the Home Loan Company were filed with the county clerk yesterday by I. A. Fenton, W. S. Ladd and A. B. Nicholas. Capital stock, $100,000. The object of the corporation is to engage in the general lumbering business.

The sailing dates of the steamers during March will be as follows: Oregon, 6, 13, 20, 27; Columbia, 8, 15, 22, 29; From San Francisco, 10, 17, 24, 31; State, 5, 12, 19, 26. The steamers will leave every Saturday.

The O. R. & N. Co. has information and Alaskan agents now at Victoria, B. C., and Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., and intends to send two thousand cases of canned salmon from Victoria to Liverpool, England, by way of the Suez canal. Mr. Purvis, O. R. & N. Co. agent at Victoria, and Mr. Tarbouch, agent at Vancouver, B. C., have been appointed agents for the Bristol Bank of England, Messrs. Fry & Sons, bankers, of London, England, and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., bankers, of London, England, have been appointed agents for the Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, B. C.

Last evening a fire started behind the chimney in a little wall paper shop on Washington street, near Fifth, which has lately been opened, a boy who was in the store called for help and Frank Terrabere, an East Portland fireman who happened to be passing, rushed in and seizing a bucket, soon extinguished the flames. The damage was trifling.

General Freight Agent Campbell, of the O. R. & N. Co., has received a limited number of the new transcontinental west-bound tariff and classification, which will take effect March 6. The regular supply for distribution among shippers will probably arrive in a few days. The new east-bound tariff and classification, taking effect March 10, has not arrived yet.

Messrs. R. H. Thompson, Samuel Heitshu and Preston C. Smith will arrive in San Francisco this morning and begin a canvass in the interest of the Portland Cable Railway Company. The gentlemen in this city, interested in the company, are confident that the committee will meet with success in San Francisco and that the subscription will be completed in a short time.

SUIT FOR A LARGE SUM.

G. W. HUNT SUES THE O. P. RAILROAD COMPANY TO RECOVER $160,000.

In the state circuit court yesterday G. W. Hunt, the railroad contractor, began suit against the Oregon Pacific railroad for $160,000—$80,000 for work performed and $80,000 damages for breach of contract. He alleges that on August 8, 1887, he entered into a contract with the defendant corporation to clear, grub, grade bridge, trestle, line, surface, lay track and open to traffic forty two miles of the road eastward from the eastern end of the thirty mile contract held by Nelson Bennett on the valley division of the company's road also ten miles, or thereabouts, eastward from the summit of Hogg pass, in the Cascade mountains, from the point where the mountain division of Nelson Bennett's contract ends. According to the contract, twenty miles were to be finished by November 15, 1887, twenty miles on or before April 1, 1888, and the last ten miles on or before May 1. The work done by the contractor was to be measured and estimated monthly by the company's engineer, payment to be made for the same on or about the 20th of the succeeding month. Plaintiff alleges that he performed his part of the contract in good faith, but the defendants violated their part as follows: The estimates of their engineers were less than the amount of work performed were false, unfair and unjust and made with intent to defraud; that no payment was made to the plaintiff for work done that they have failed to furnish iron, steel ties or transportation, or make provisions therefor in consequence of these violations plaintiff was compelled to abandon work on December 12, 1887. Plaintiff further alleges that the contract was obtained from him by fraud and misrepresentation that the company represented to him that they had $2,000,000 in the treasury available for payments under contracts, and that they had $8,000,000 subscribed or promised, and that they had in San Francisco enough rails to build 150 miles of road. Plaintiff avers that the company did not have to exceed $40,000 in the treasury, nor the sums mentioned nor the steel rails, and at the time the contract was made was wholly unable to furnish money or materials as provided in the contract. Plaintiff alleges in conclusion that, relying on these misrepresentations, he made large and expensive preparations for the performance of his part of the contract in the procuring of tools, purchased teams and employed men. He also did work of the reasonable value of $80,000 for which he demands judgment, also for $80,000 damages.

FORTY MILES OF RAILS

TO BE SHIPPED AT ONCE AND LAID THIS SEASON.

Seattle Post Intelligencer.

The Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad Company has placed an order for steel rails for forty miles of track with the Joliet Steel Company, of Illinois. The delivery of these rails will begin early in April next and will be continued until the eighty miles of rails are all laid down. Some idea of the extent of this order may be obtained when it is understood that eighty miles of rails means 140,800 yards, and as the rails weigh fifty-six pounds to the yard, the total represents an aggregate of 7,884,800 pounds.

Heretofore the rails have been purchased in England and have been brought here in ships by way of Cape Horn. The ship Royal Alice is now on her way here, partly loaded with rails for this road. It has been found cheaper to buy the rails in England, notwithstanding the heavy duties which must be paid on them. But it has been found that the rails must be secured more speedily than they can be shipped by the English manufacturers. So something had to be done. It was discovered on investigation that the Joliet Steel Company could supply the desired rails practically immediately, although that company asked a higher price than the English manufacturers, including the duty.

The rails will be delivered over the Northern Pacific, and thus can be laid down right where they are needed without rehauling them. They will be shipped direct from the Joliet company's works the first lot being booked to arrive in April and the remainder will be delivered right along continuously.

By this arrangement there will be no delay in constructing the road. The grading is now completed far enough to consume the rails which will be delivered for several months, and by the time the track is laid to the point to which the grading is now completed another large section of the road will be ready for the rails and no delays will occur.

It is considered the most decisive step recently taken in the affairs of this prosperous railroad. It is an accurate index, too, to the financial condition of the road.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE KILLING OF BARRETT BY FRED CRUMP NEAR HEPPNER.

Several days ago THE OREGONIAN published a brief dispatch from Heppner in regard to the killing of Barrett by his brother in law, Fred Crump. According to the Walla Walla *Union* the tragedy was a most atrocious one that paper says:

An atrocious murder occurred Sunday morning at Heppner, a man named Barrett being the victim and Fred Crump the murderer. From what could be learned it appears that Barrett and Crump had a quarrel on Saturday night over a sheep range in the Sand Hollow region. They were separated before they came to blows, and it was supposed that the trouble would not be renewed. But early Sunday morning Crump went to Barrett's house and called him out. As soon as he stepped outside Crump attacked him, stabbing him five times in the body, causing almost instant death. The weapon used was a large butcher knife.

The crime was committed before the horrified eyes of Barrett's wife and little children, who could do nothing to defend the father and husband from death. After the commission of the crime Crump went home and was seen sitting on the house crying. He afterwards concealed himself and up to 3 P. M. had not been apprehended. The people of Heppner were out in arms during the afternoon and if the murderer is caught he will probably be lynched.

The dispatch published in THE OREGONIAN stated that Crump was in jail at Heppner.

DEATH ON THE WAVE

SAVE OF THE SCHOONER ZAMPA FALLS FROM ALOFT AND DROWNED.

Tuesday the schooner Zampa arrived at Astoria from San Francisco, having made the passage in fourteen days. Speaking of the arrival of the vessel the Astoria *Budget* says:

Through the courtesy of Pilot Thomas Neil, who brought her in we obtained the following extract from her log: February 21st, 4 P. M. while reeling off the fathoms, John C. Jensen, the second mate, aged 25 years while at work on the boom fell backward and fell overboard.

A hatch was in the way him instantly which he succeeded in getting hold of and supported himself while we got the ship about. We could at weather him on the first attack but in passing him we threw over a high stool as a better support while we got the long boat over the side. In launching the long boat one was filled and swamped by the heavy sea which broke over her. We then dropped her astern while we worked keep near the man. While going round, the line a new rope, parted and we lost our only boat. We then set the spanker and beat up to him and tried to get near enough to throw him a line but we were unable to do so on account of the heavy sea.

We had a signal of distress flying to attract the attention of two vessels up to windward. They were unable to read it, and the last time we passed the hatch we found it empty. He had been washed off and lost, and we were forced to give up all hope, after doing all in our power to save him.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Ellinge Elmore of Milwaukee, Wisconsin is at the Holton.

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Merrill arrived overland from San Francisco yesterday.

A. Lobe and family left yesterday overland for San Francisco to reside there permanently.

Judge Ward McAllister, of San Francisco, will arrive in the city to-morrow. He will remain here a short time.

Mrs. Werlein and daughter arrived here yesterday from New Orleans. Mrs. Werlein is a sister of Councilman Hachemey, and has two sons living here.

THE WARNER INVESTIGATION

An Absurd and Meddling Criticism Befriended.

Last evening's *Telegram* had the following reference to the report of the investigation of the police commissioners into the Warner case, contained in yesterday's OREGONIAN:

It might be naturally supposed that this report of what should have been a public investigation would be a true account of what was said and done in the board of police commissioners, but this proves not to be the case. Mr. Warner the father says this morning that the statement which he is reported to have made before the board last evening are garbled and false and that what he did say before them was upon their promise that it should not be made public.

When THE OREGONIAN reporter, who was detailed to attend the meeting Tuesday evening, arrived at the council chamber he found Mr. Warner in consultation with Chief Parrish. When the proper time arrived he entered the room where the investigation was to be conducted but finding no chair he went into an adjoining room to get one and when he attempted to re-enter the chamber he was told by Auditor Wood that the session would be private. This was done, it was afterwards learned, at the instance of Mr. Warner who desired that no publicity be given what he said. Subsequently the reporter was admitted and the commissioners regretted that he was absent while Mr. Warner was on the stand. When the witnesses had been disposed of, they told him the substance of Mr. Warner's evidence and they were much displeased when they heard of Mr. Warner's denial, and read the *Telegram's* strictures. They were of the opinion that the report was entirely conservative and was far from being false or garbled and further that some of Mr. Warner's bitter statements were omitted from it subsequently they felt justified in affixing their names to the following:

PORTLAND OR. Feb 29.

This is to certify that the evidence of Mr. J. G. Warner given in this morning's OREGONIAN was a correct report of the testimony delivered at the investigation Tuesday evening in our presence.

JONATHAN BOURNE JR.
JOSEPH SIMON.
B. P. CARDWELL.
Commissioners.

It is hoped that Mr. Warner is now satisfied.

CONTINUANCE OF THE INVESTIGATION.

The investigation was resumed last evening, the commissioners being present, also Chief Parrish and Detective Simmons. After some general talk and examination of one witness, which elicited no new facts the board adjourned until 1:30 P. M. to-day to secure the attendance of F. E. Beach and Ira F. Powers, of the Boys and Girls' Aid Society, hoping to get from them that it has been the custom of Chief Parrish and former chiefs to imprison waywards boys and girls for a short period with a view of checking their downward course. Mr. Beach was met after the meeting and informed two reporters whom he told that it has been the practice to look up such children against whom no charge has been made. He said this was the only way to restrain some children on whom expostulation, advice and banishement have no effect.

THE GRAND JURY INVESTIGATING.

The grand jury was occupied yesterday in investigating the case. Testimony was given by Mr. J. G. Warner, R. Lyon Warner, Charles Warner, Chief Parrish and Detective Simmons. The outcome will be watched with interest.

A LETTER FROM MRS. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb 18 1888.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

A copy of your paper of the 8th inst. has been received. It was sent to me I suppose by some one for the purpose of having me read the article in it headed a "Curious Complaint." As to the mode usually pursued in answering such matters as a woman I claim ignorance and if this is not in the usually prescribed way I hope you will pardon me. It may be that the article needs no answer, yet, in my way I feel it a duty to answer it.

The writer of the article proses to me the fact casually referred to in the sentiments quoted as being mine, that the republicans are very much more ready to protect their friends than are democrats. The manner in which this writer springs with such alacrity to defend his party and party friends bears out the truth of what was said. But I wish here to say that I never at any time felt or expressed myself as complaining that the pensioners of Logan and Ben Blair should receive pensions. No such sentiment was ever expressed by me. Indeed I am rejoiced to know that those ladies are likely to receive pensions. It is a great mistake that I ever alluded to a pension for myself. I have thought, and so expressed myself, that the government should give me the salary that would have been due mine. It is in the abundant United States treasury and I am told I am drawn by no one. The acting vice president gets his own pay as senator. The reason given by my discreet party friends for not granting me this pay is that it would set a precedent. But I suppose that the same would apply to the senators, only that there are a very few vice-presidents to come in and very many generals.

Although we live where women are much honored, the writer seems to me to be very pronounced, and almost unjust to me. He seems to forget that I may have my view, as many others have, of the fact that there are during seasons of war, battles to fight at home that needs cool heads to command the forces of a well managed government to furnish supplies and income to keep the necessary army paid fed and clothed. I consider in this the one that the writer in that article so roughly tries to disparage is on record as having voted for all war supplies during the time that he was in the senate. And all that he (this writer) needs to do is to look at the government records and know that his assertions made cannot be verified by records and dates that do not exist. Yet concerning his matter, too many in this land have borne testimony to the truth of his loyalty to render it necessary for me to parallel the assertions of your writer—made evidently without knowledge of facts, in the heat of passion rather than from a desire to be unjust to one who was so beautifully kind and considerate of all those that were in any way differed with him.

Please pardon the length of this letter and kindly give it publication. I have some friends in your far away country and would like to have them know my views about a matter concerning which I may have been misunderstood.

MRS. THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

THE COURTS

U. S. CIRCUIT.

Hall & Co. vs. Weaver, administrator; motion for new trial denied.

Hirsch Bros. & Co. vs. Weaver, administrator; motion for new trial denied.

United States vs. Henry C. Wilson et al.; demurrer for defendant.

Gest vs. Packwood et al.; petition of M. Burkheimer and S. S. Burkheimer set for Monday, March 5.

Harstaun vs. Wood; judgment of nonsuit.

Adjourned till 10 A. M., Friday, March 2.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 1.

Frederickesburg Brewing Co. vs. the A. P. Stalling Co.; verdict for plaintiff for $186.75.

Rosetta Sherlock vs. the city of Portland; motion to strike out parts of answer denied; demurrer to answer overruled.

Ernest Wederking vs. August Wederking; verdict for plaintiff for $117.

James Agnew vs. the Northern Pacific railroad; cause dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Samuel Miller vs. Annie Abbott; given to the jury.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 2.

State vs. N. B. Harris; arraigned to-day to plead.

State vs. Andrew J. Wiley, arraigned on two indictments; to-day to plead.

State vs. John Ryan; plea of guilty to-day for sentence.

J. H. Palmer vs. Penumbra Kelly; referred to C. M. Idleman to take testimony and report facts and law.

Allen & Lewis vs. A. P. Ankeny; information for scire facias.

Margaret Caldwell vs. Miles Caldwell; motion to strike out allowed and plaintiff permitted to file amended complaint.

John Fay vs. the city of East Portland; demurrer to complaint overruled.

Seth M. Dunwoody vs. Lizzie Dunwody; decree of divorce.

Lizzie Lane vs. John F. Lane; same.

ATFISH BETTER THAN NO FISH AT ALL

HILLSBORO Or. Feb 29

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In this morning's issue commenting on the letter of the fish commissioner you say: "We have never been able to understand why anybody in this country, where salmon, trout, smelt and many other kinds of river and ocean fish of the better kinds abound, should wish to introduce catfish, carp and the like."

Any one who is familiar with the matter knows that the Tualatin river does not abound either in salmon, trout, smelt, or for that matter any other kind of fish. There is probably no other stream in Oregon which affords poorer in all respects to the disciple of Walton than the Tualatin.

Being a narrow, deep, sluggish stream with muddy water, it has often been remarked, by those who are familiar with streams where catfish abound, that this stream would be well adapted for them and accordingly application was made which elicited the commissioner's letter. And while catfish may not be equal to salmon, they are much used in the Eastern states, and are certainly preferable to no fish at all and since it is difficult to get fish during the season in country districts, the people mainly rely upon what they can catch.

If, however, the commissioner thinks their introduction would endanger the fish industry it is of course highly proper to withhold them but I never heard it claimed before that they were destructive to other fish. C. E. KINDT.

"FREE WOOL—TAXED WOOLENS"

ST. HELENS, Feb 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In your article under the above caption you criticise the position of the democratic party in attempting to remove the tariff on wool while retaining it on woolen goods. You say the wool grower is to see the benefit of protection, yet he is obliged to pay the manufacturer protection prices for the clothing he must buy. That is exactly the position the farmer occupies under a high protective tariff in regard to his great staple wheat. He must sell at free trade and buy at protection prices, for you will admit that the price of the crop is regulated by the Liverpool price of the exported surplus.

But with regard to wool I think the tariff works differently, and if the democrats cannot demonstrate that it does, then they are not justified in removing the duty. As I understand it if wool was put upon the free list to-morrow it would not reduce the price of wool in this country. If it had any effect at all it would be to raise the price. Boston is the great wool market of the United States, and wool was 32 per pound last year in Boston, a raise of 7c per pound since 1883, when the duty was lowered to eight cents. Manufacturers of woolen goods own mills, factories, etc., in connection with American wool and the more of this foreign wool there is imported, up to a certain limit, the more American wool there will be used. There is no danger that the limits referred to—of the substitution of the Australian for the home product—will ever be reached for this reason. Australian wool, if the same grade, is dearer in Australia than American wool is in America, and it is not at all likely that the dearer will crowd out the cheaper product. I quote from a retail source. The lowest grade Australian wools cost 16 cents per pound in the colonies, add 3 cents for freight and brokerage and the cost is 19 cents. The duty is 10 cents per pound and the shrinkage 60 per cent., making the total cost, according to my authority, no less than 72½ cents per pound, while the same grade of American wools cost, ready for use, no less than 42 to 45 cents per pound. If this is correct, where is the danger of competition or the loss to the flock master by the removal of duty on wool? Not of course admit that such a measure would greatly benefit the manufacturer and probably materially cheapen the price of woolen goods.

Mr. Cleveland's message has been charged as a boomerang, and it has been said that it would prevent his re-election. I do not see how this can be. You admit that Texas is solid; and that the democrats never had any chance in carrying Ohio. Now, how can removing the duty on wool injure the president's chances in such states as Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, where woolen manufacturers hold the political situation, so to speak, in the hollow of their hand?

C. H. FLAGG.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK

CORVALLIS Feb 27

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

That your readers may have the advantage of knowing the two represented sides of the man Anthony Comstock, of New York, will you kindly give place to the following sketch that as appeared in an English contemporary:

L A N

"Anthony Comstock" Announce this name anywhere throughout the land and you call out the first cheer for the profoundest gratitude. We know of no man having more enemies or really no man has more friends. The enemies have openly declared themselves the pioneers in thousands of instances, are secret. And why? Anthony Comstock is a unique man. Fifteen years ago a green country lad, he obtained a situation as porter in New York city where he first discovered traps, pits, guns, and snares for novices, dentistries and damnable solicitations men. The revelations of such Satanic ingenuity horrified and terrified him. At once, not pausing his actions on their results, but without impetuosity, and raging with righteous indignation, he gave himself to God as a protecting shield to young men, and as an avenging sword to their ruiners.

During fifteen years he has searched and destroyed nearly fifty tons of plates, stones and tools employed in the satanical and nefarious traffic of mental and physical pollution, generated, prosecuted to imprisonment hundreds of proprietors publishers and agents demoralizing, and helped thousands, either into penitentiaries or out of the country. Every villainous blackleg business and unconscionable swindler punishment is dealt in, not eager as his game while every parent and friend of youth, whether openly recognizing his work or not, must revere it. The press of the country has lauded him, caricatured him, and conspired against him. No wonder. One chief source of their income, illegal advertising, he has uprooted.

The infidels have violently attacked him. A petition with 70,000 signatures headed by Robert Ingersoll, was laid before Congress for the repeal of the Comstock law, which closed the mails to venders of impure books and obscene pictures. Comstock prayed, and the infidels were defeated. But he carries an honorable scar on his cheek, where the assassin's knife neared four arteries, almost succeeding in the fiendish attempt to take his life. From our long acquaintance with this brother and his work, we revere him as a man of deep piety, of tenderest faith of constant prayer and of earnest purpose.

NEW MINERAL DISCOVERIES IN THE NORTH

SPOKANE FALLS, Feb 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Several persons who have recently come in from the Okanogan mining region give flattering accounts of prospective developments and new discoveries not only in the Salmon river camps but far to the north, near the British line. The early disappearance of snow in that section has enabled miners and prospectors who entered there to resume work much earlier than was expected, and several promising discoveries have plunged the entire district into a wilderness bordering upon what might be termed almost a genuine excitement. The new discoveries are near Wanfoot lake, twelve miles south of the British line and twenty miles west of the Okanogan river. Judging from present indications, the Okanogan country will be visited this season by many thousand miners and others, and if the present flattering prospects hold good one of the richest mineral producing districts in the West will be added to the wealth of Washington and Oregon. And here is revealed a grand opportunity for Portland to maintain its prestige, provided the business men of that city move in the matter with sufficient promptness. A glance at the map of Washington territory with Portland on the south, will suggest almost intuitively questions as to the practicability and feasibility of constructing a railroad line from that city and Vancouver through the well known pass lying southwest of Goldendale, thence through Yakima to the Columbia river below Priest rapids, thence northward through the Big Bend country and up the Okanogan river to Soyoos lake, and thence to some point on the Canadian Pacific railroad. From some point in the midst of the Big Bend country a branch could be made to run eastward to Spokane Falls, thus affording to Portland one of the most profitable systems of railroad connections she could possibly have to hope for. While passing through countries rich in coal timber, mineral and agriculture, the suggested line would not parallel or conflict with any other road and would certainly be most largely tributary to the prosperity of Portland. Is it not worth while for Portland business men to investigate this subject and be prepared to move promptly should the project prove to be feasible. JASON.

An Elegant Substitute.

For ills saith pills and all kinds of bitter nauseous medicines is the very agreeable liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. Recommended by leading physicians. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company San Francisco Cal.

For sale in 50 cent and $1 bottles by all druggists. Snell Heitshu & Woodard wholesale agents.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

WOVEN WIRE spring beds. George M. Parke 151 First street. Trade supplied.

Invaluable for All Forms

Of female weakness Carter's Iron Pills.

THE VIENNA,

Washington street, leads all for Lunches and Oyster.

Marx & Jorgensen,

Wine and Liquor Dealers, Bottlers for the Trade, 208 and 210 Front street.

Gammon's Sewing Machine Store, 147 First street, repairing of all kinds needles and sundries for sale. Repairing a specialty.

LETTER FROM SEATTLE

Some Account of the Activities of the Present Time.

SEATTLE Feb 28

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

An article appearing in a recent issue of THE OREGONIAN, reflecting rather severely on the methods of certain real estate agents of Seattle, has done a great injustice to the queen city of Puget sound. There are, doubtless, irresponsible real estate firms in this city, and in this array of land brokers may be included those whose methods are open to censure, but, in this connection, it may be well to inform those who either directly or indirectly, are interested in Seattle's prosperity, that the Seattle land shark has about the same relative standing with the reputable firms of the city as this class of sharpers enjoy with the square business men of any other community.

The city of Seattle at the present time is certainly prosperous. Of the fifty or more real estate firms in the city, all, as far as can be learned, are pursuing legitimate methods in their daily transfers of properties. The real estate men here are making money and there is yet the first instance to note where the recent purchaser of city property has not been similarly favored. But little wildcat property is on the market, and what little is listed finds no buyers. Residence property within the corporate limits of the city is being sold as low as $50 per lot, and outside property is being offered for just what it can command for agricultural or timber purposes. No timber land within six miles of Seattle to-day is worth less than $50 an acre for the bare timber that covers it, and with the great present demand and the flattering prospect of increased calls for Puget sound timber in Eastern markets, this land has a prospective value that may well cause its owners to await the outcome of a rising market.

Seattle is the natural center of the Puget sound district. This city is the largest in the territory. In no other city in Washington are the conditions exactly similar. Seattle, with a population of 15,000 is now the center of a large lumber trade and is the shipping point for the output of the Black Diamond, Franklin, New Castle and Cedar River coal mines, the total production of which mines is 40,000 tons per month. This output will soon be increased to 75,000 tons per month, sufficient coal to load thirty large vessels. During 1887 273 vessels were loaded from Seattle coal bunkers, and when it is further stated that during the same period 18,000 tons of coal were consumed in Seattle and the district of which the city is the business center, an estimate may be formed of the importance and extent of the Seattle mines. Over $2,000,000 is now deposited in Seattle's banks. $1,000 000 is invested in manufactories in Seattle. A single wholesale house of the city carries a stock of $60,000 and visitors to Seattle are provided with comfortable quarters in a $100,000 hotel.

Seattle's harbor could provide safe anchorage for the deep water shipping of the world and it is this city the derives the benefit of most of the Puget sound shipping. Steam colliers and sailing vessels are daily departing from Seattle coal bunkers for San Francisco and other coast ports, and the ships are loaded with lumber for domestic and foreign ports at the wharves adjacent to the great mills at Ports Blakely, Gamble and Ludlow. Seattle supplies the large coal districts, the logging camps, the towns where the output of these camps is sawed into lumber, and it is from Seattle's wharves that no less than fifty steamboats regularly depart for all accessible points of the Sound.

As for the alleged disreputable methods pursued by Seattle real estate men to entrap the unwary, it can be said that the charge lacks confirmation. The informant, in his ill timed zeal, has attempted to cripple Seattle by hurrying his forced conclusion on paper and this, too, seemingly at the expense of his veracity. This assertion must doubtless realized that even the metropolis of the Northwest might assimilate a few of Seattle's methods of procedure in advancing her interests and not find the diet an unsavory one. He was perhaps even aware that a few of Seattle's "designing sharpers" might prove a valuable adjunct to the army of talent that is now spending its latent force in the Puget sound real estate market. These same real estate sharks are making things feasible here that a year ago were deemed visionary.

The long deferred hopes of Seattle property owners are now being realized. There is no boom here in the sense of inflated values of property. No city property is being sold that cannot, by a judicious investment in improving it, be made to yield the purchaser fair returns on his money invested. Seattle real estate firms are now selling town lots two and one-half miles distant from the city front, but they first attended a prospective value which is really its intrinsic worth, to this property by providing for rapid transportation between this distant tract and the city proper by means of a cable road. A company for this purpose was incorporated, a charter was secured from the city government, the stock was sold and work has now been commenced on this line. The cars on this road will run from the foot of Jackson street in the heart of the city to Lake Washington, two and one-half miles distant and will again reach tue city front via Mill street, a parallel thoroughfare. The road compasses a circuit five miles in length. A valuable land subsidy, and the ample resources of the incorporators assure its completion.

Of the specific charges made by this same informant there is one that demands a contradiction. The article while sweeping in its conclusions, refers to the methods of one particular real estate firm here as worthy of being made the special subject of attack. The firm referred to is as honorable in its dealings as is any rival in Seattle. Its actions are open and above board. It is at least rainable to the extent of its financial responsibility and the terms it offers purchasers of real estate from its list display as an out of enterprise that is seldom shown by competitors.

The plan of disposing of property is simply this: without any reserved one whatever.

The firm lists a lot, say for $100. The purchaser of this modest piece of property makes a first cash payment of $10. The remaining $90 is divided into six equal monthly payments of $15 each, bearing no interest. For each of these payments the purchaser receives a certified check on one of the city's national banks for the full amount paid minus the original $10 deposit. After he has made his last payment, on the surrender of his certified checks, he is given a warranty deed to the property. The firm in question by pursuing this method, shows conclusively to purchasers its confidence in Seattle property. The purchaser thus has an option on a piece of property worth $100 for six months by a payment of $10. The firm that sells him the property assumes all risk of its depreciating in value during the interim and the greatest loss that the buyer could incur in the transaction would be the forfeiture of his first $10 payment, which in case of his not completing the bargain would revert to the firm to reimburse the latter time lost and for assuming the risk.

The bank referred to in the article, the Puget Sound National, is one of the solid moneyed institutions of the city. The officers and directors of this bank are not men who would abet a questionable transaction of one of its patrons. The informant's allegations were false, and they are susceptible of no other construction. Seattle is being extensively advertised, but it is her real estate men who are paying for it. Seattle enjoys every advantage for obtaining a commanding position among the populous centers of the coast, and the city, through her real estate men, is making the most of these advantages. Capital and capitalists are pouring into the city and Seattle moneyed men are being induced to place their hoardings in city business blocks. Seattle's wealthy men are not men who shirk the responsibility imposed by wealth, in seeking any refuge in the "cent per cent. system." They are the men who put up business buildings, who start manufactories, who tax themselves liberally for the support of free schools, and who at all times express an abiding faith in Seattle's future. In the city may be a typical boomer or two, but if some of the conservative element of many of the older settlements of the Northwest could only be induced to visit this city long enough to become imbued with a little of this same exuberance of spirit displayed by these enthusiasts, they might return to their hearthstones and become what the Almighty had ordained that all men should be—fellow creatures among their fellow men." OBSERVER.

CRITICISM OF THE MAIL SERVICE

WINLOCK, W. T., Feb 8

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

As one of many sufferers, I wish to enter a protest against the miserable mail service now given to the people along the Northern Pacific railroad between Kalama and Tacoma. As the bulk of the mail comes by the night express, it is all from one to three days old before it reaches this and other points. Monday the writer received Tacoma papers of Saturday and Sunday and Seattle papers of Friday, Saturday and Sunday, all in the same mail, while a gentleman here received a letter the 27th, mailed at Napavine, February 23, six miles distant—three days to come six miles. Now, why can't the local mail arrive and depart by the Pacific express? is the question all are asking. As it is, those whose needs or business require rapid mail service, patronize the express. The north bound local train brings mail but does not take any, while the south-bound takes mail but does not bring any. Thus, the smaller stations, at which the Atlantic express does not stop, virtually have no sure time for sending their mail south, because no one knows at what hour the Atlantic express will come, and the postmaster can't afford to sit up all night and wait for it, and he don't bring out his sack when he has registered matter. A sensible arrangement would be for the Pacific express to take and deliver all local mail matter, which with ordinary promptness, would give us a mail each way. As I write, 8:45 A. M., daily mail each way. As I write, 8:45 A. M., daily mail each way. As I write, 8:45 A. M., daily mail each way. As I write, 8:45 A. M., daily mail each way. As I write, 8:45 A. M., daily mail each way. As I write, 8:45 A. M., daily mail each way. As I write, 8:45 A. M., daily mail each way. As I write, 8:45 A. M., daily mail each way. As I write, 8:45 A. M., daily mail each way. As I write, 8:45 A. M., daily mail each way. As I write, 8:45 A. M., daily mail each way. As I write, 8:45 A. M., daily mail each way. As I write, 8:45 A. M., daily mail each way. As I write, 8: